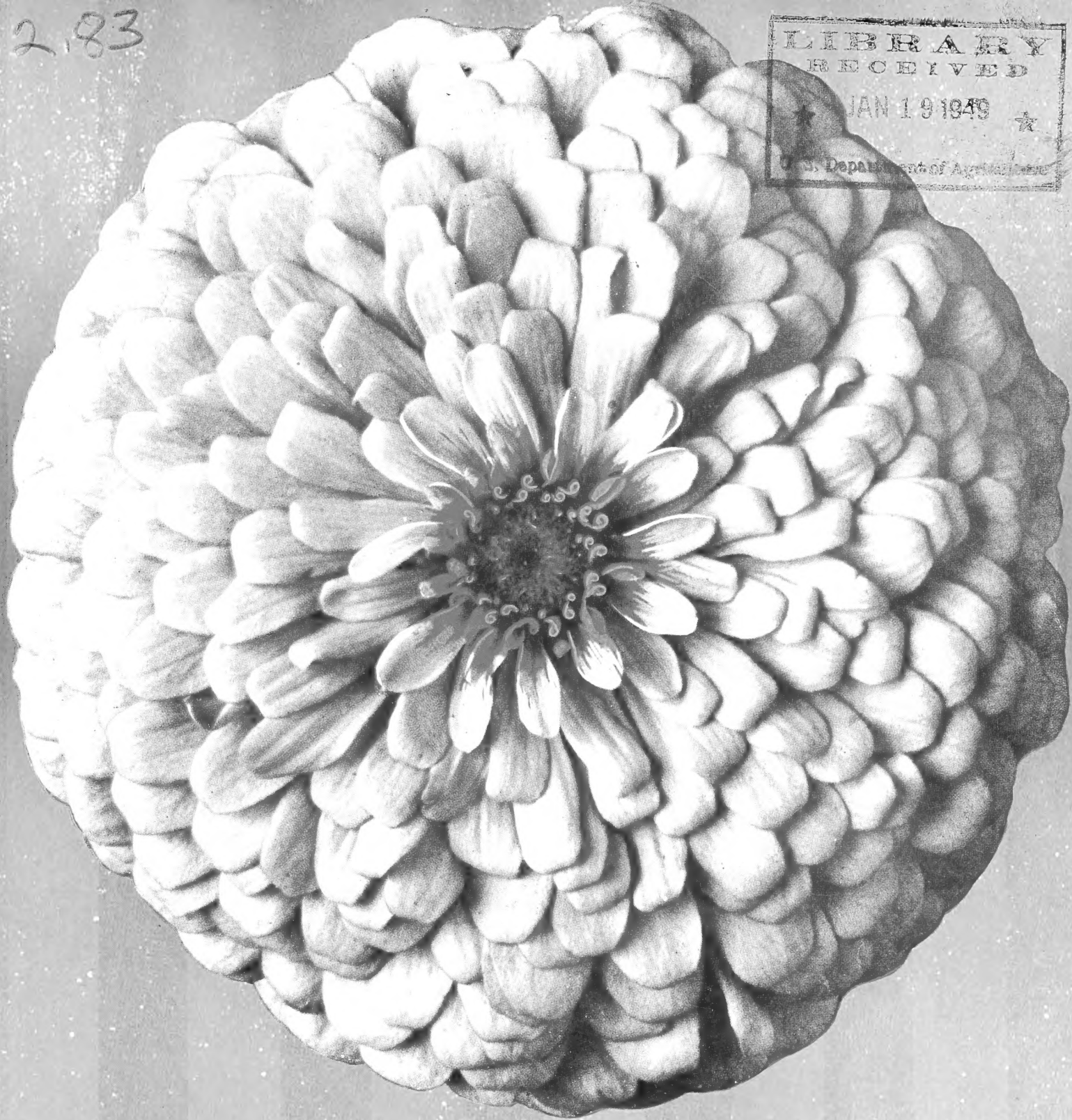


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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STAFFEL'S GARDEN *Guide*

SPRING • FALL 1949



"PODNER.. TAKE A TIP FROM A FELLOW TEXAN"

"PLANT IT ONLY IF IT DOES WELL IN TEXAS!"

We Texans have a lot to be thankful for . . . a versatile, prolific earth, for one, and a green-thumbed climate which helps all planted things grow just a little bigger and a little better than the average. But this lovely old dirt of ours is a bit choosy and won't take everything to its bosom to teach the little growing tricks it takes to make sturdy, vigorous stems and vines and lovely blooms and perfect fruit. No, podner, this Texas soil of ours has chosen only a few of the best varieties of vegetable, flower and grass seeds to raise and years of experience and field trials have proven its wisdom. For this reason Staffel's lists nothing in this catalog which we know will not do well in this section without the benefit of special, painstaking care. It's written for the commercial grower who expects a profit for his labor, the average home gardener who wants to see good crops and lovely flowers come harvest time and the professional gardener whose economic existence depends on the quality of his fruit. Sure . . . we run a short listing in both flowers and vegetables, but bear in mind that you can buy everything listed without asking, "WILL IT DO WELL IN TEXAS?"

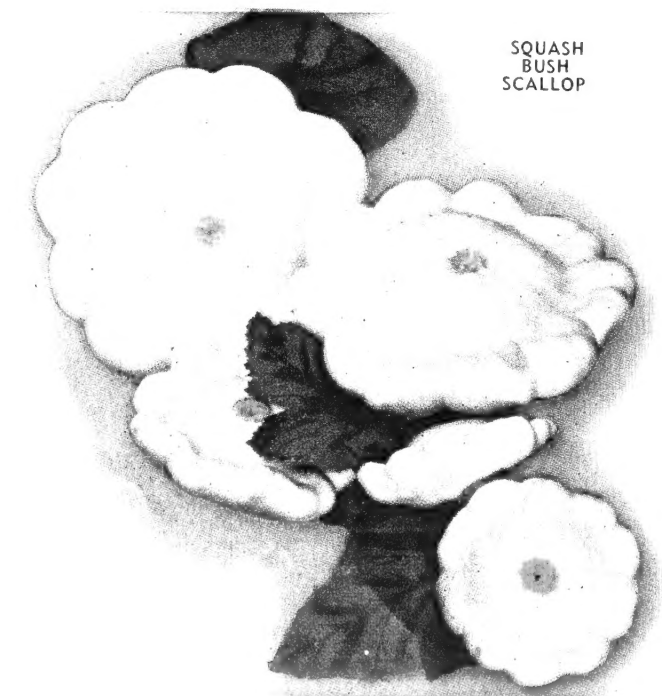


PEPPER
LONG RED CAYENNE

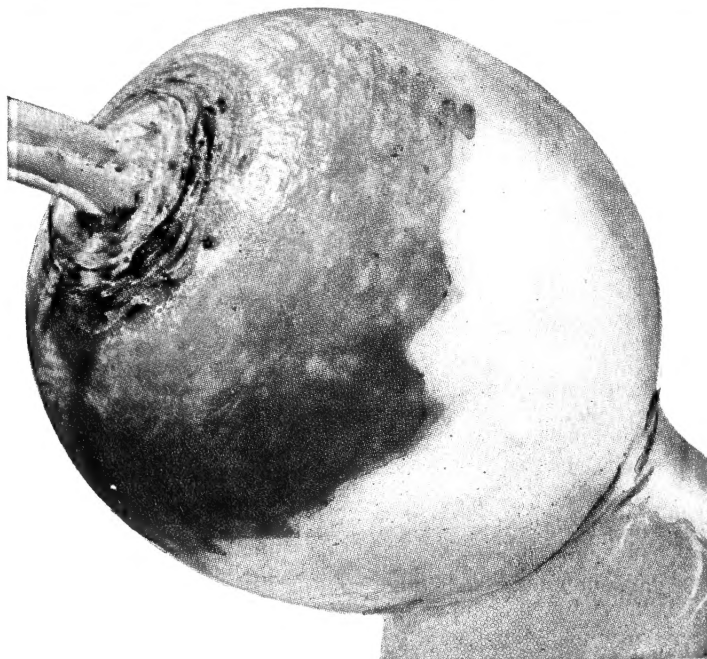
FERD STAFFEL CO.

321 E. COMMERCE ST. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

"Serving Texas Since 1890"



SQUASH
BUSH
SCALLOP

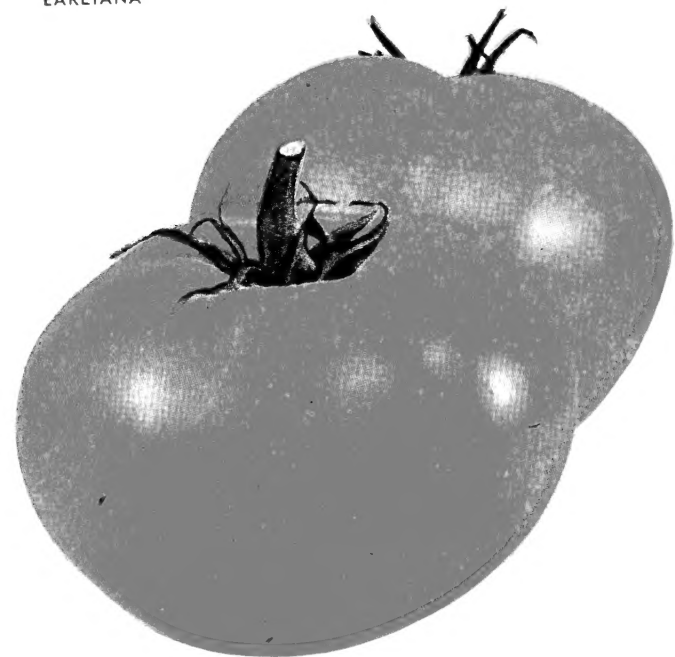


TURNIP
PURPLE
TOP
WHITE
GLOBE

WE WANT YOUR GARDEN TO BE A BIG SUCCESS!

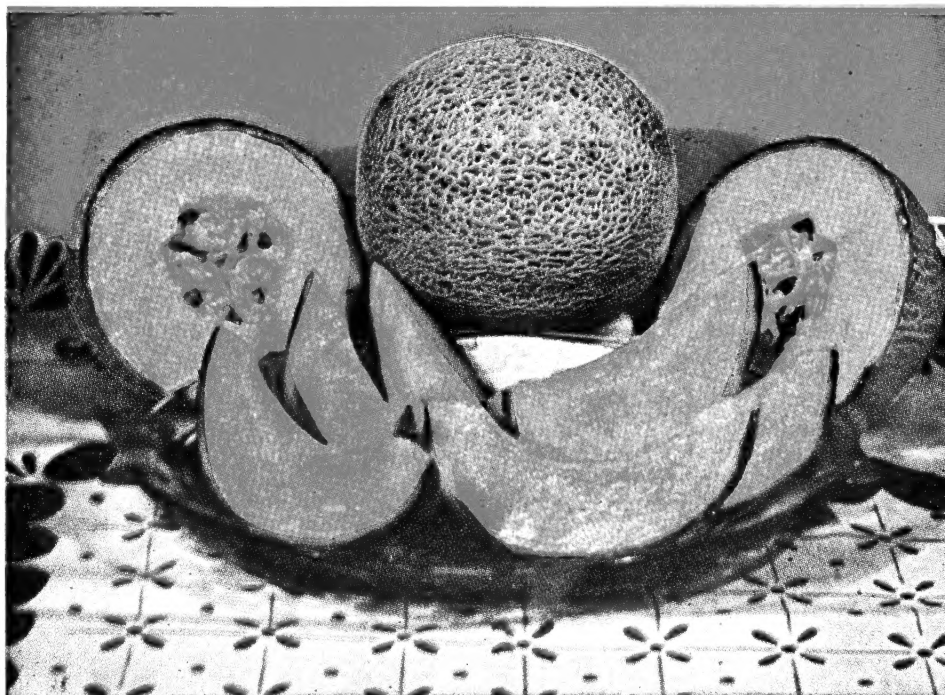
When Quality is lacking, price means nothing. To sell you just for the mere sake of selling you is not our aim. To sell, to serve, to satisfy you . . . together . . . these three make a composite picture of our purpose. Take this catalog, for instance. You'll note that it is almost entirely composed of Gardening Information, in addition to the seed listing. Advertisements, ballyhoo and other elements which go into the making of the usual catalog have taken a minor role. Those products we have featured are really musts on your gardening list. We feel that we cannot give you too much information or help in making your garden a success. Use this catalog as a working tool and refer to it every time you are not too sure of yourself. Feel free to call us on the phone for any information which you cannot find within these pages. Write us a letter . . . or call in person . . . we will be very happy to do all we can to help you.

TOMATO
EARLIANA

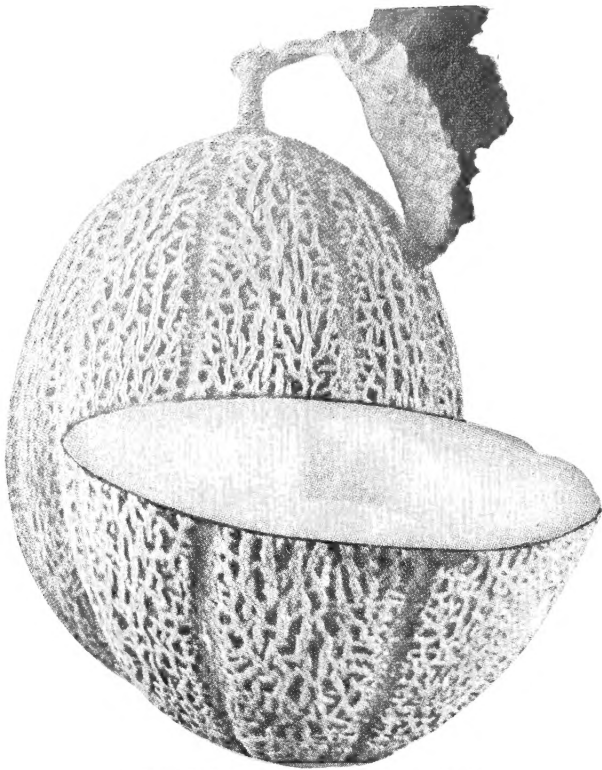


HERE'S A TEXAS FAVORITE! Muskmelon—Texas Resistant No. 1

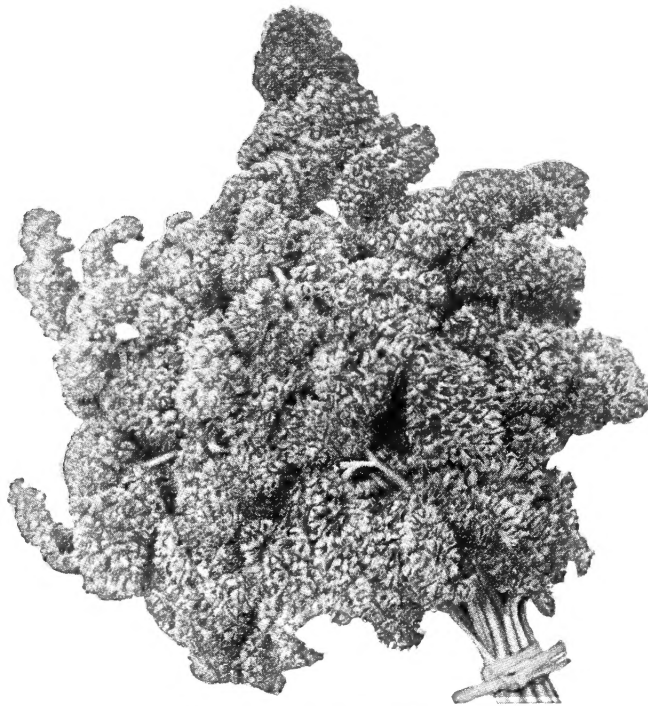
Look at all you find in this delicious, Texas soil-loving honey: Fruit: 5 to 6 inches x 4½ to 5½ inches in diameter. Netting: moderate. Button: medium to large. Rind: firm. Shipping qualities: excellent. Flesh: rich salmon. Flavor: sweet, slightly musky. Seed cavity: small. Seeds: small, compact and few in number. Vine: stout and vigorous. Foliage: dense, almost entirely immune to downy mildew. Exceptional resistance to aphids.



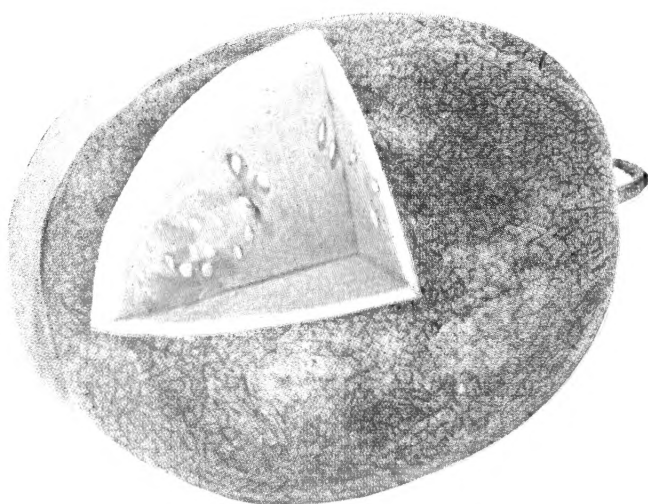
**READ WHAT THIS
TEXAN SAYS ABOUT
STAFFEL'S FRESH SEED..**



MUSKMELON Netted Gem Rocky Ford



PARSLEY Extra Triple Curled



WATERMELON Stone Mountain or Dixie Bell



**"I Planted Staffel's Tomato Seeds and
Got Loads Of Tomatoes On
Bushes Seven Feet High!"**

"YESSIR," says Mr. Harry T. White, 703 Delmar Avenue, San Antonio, Texas, "I raised tomatoes which couldn't be beat for miles around for size, color and flavor. Folks who saw the crop are still talking about it when the conversation goes over to gardening. Good seed, careful fertilizing and a reasonable amount of care can make a good tomato crop for anyone. I prepared my soil with Vigoro, planted Staffel's fresh seed, gave the soil a shot of Staffel's superphosphate, sprayed the blooms and plants with Fruitone and the results were more than gratifying. I am glad to recommend this method and Staffel's fresh seeds to everybody who wants big tomatoes and lots of them for eating, selling and canning."

STAFFEL'S *Fresh* FLOWER SEEDS

We can think of nothing which brings more joy in proportion to size and cost than seeds. One little seed, probably almost microscopic and costing only the tiniest fraction of a cent can bring you and yours color and joy for an entire summer, making happy surroundings which might otherwise look drab and listless. But that little seed, in order to germinate, must be a good seed. Fresh seeds are good seeds. Whatever you do, when starting your flower garden . . . be sure and plant fresh seeds. You can depend on our seed being the best your money can buy . . . anywhere, at any price. We have built up a reputation for complete dependability over the last 50 years and you can be sure we are going to do everything possible to maintain its high standards.

AGERATUM

TOM THUMB LITTLE BLUE STAR—Flower opens light blue with purple center and develops to a bright blue self. Grows 6 inches tall.

ALYSSUM

SWEET ALYSSUM—White and lilac. Grows 6 inches tall. Used extensively for borders, edging and rockeries but equally valuable as a cut flower, covering itself with clusters or trusses of small flowers of a peculiar delicate fragrance.

VIOLET QUEEN—A charming companion to the popular white variety "Little Gem" and a great improvement over the old Lilac Queen. Compact, and bushy. A regular little lovely for edging and borders.

AMARANTHUS

TRICOLOR is well known as Joseph's Coat. A hardy annual with leaves of red, yellow and green. Especially brilliant if grown in poor soil.

MOLTEN FIRE—The top leaves are a fiery crimson, the lower ones maroon. This type often seen in Brackenridge park.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

A hardy-perennial and old-fashioned garden favorite. Fine for cut flowers. Height 2½ feet. Sow in boxes, indoors, in the fall.

ASTERS

EARLY BEAUTY—A wilt-resistant type which begins blooming in July until frost. Grow 2½ to 3 feet high with long, stout stems, bearing large, well-formed flowers in dark lavender, carmine rose, flesh pink, and white.

GIANT HARMONY MIXTURE—Lovely shades of light and deep blue, flesh, peach blossom, silvery rose, purple and white.

GIANT IMPROVED CREGO—A wilt resistant aster with large shaggy flowers that look just like an "Ostrich Feather" fan! Rich color assortments.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper)

Hardy, bushy annual which grows 18 inches high. Wants partial shade and plenty of moisture. Flowers on short stems, sometimes 2 inches across. Bloom for Sixty Days. **DOUBLE WHITE, DOUBLE DARK RED, DOUBLE CAMELLIA AND DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERED.**

BEGONIA

GRACILIS LUMINOSA—Large, bright, scarlet flowers.

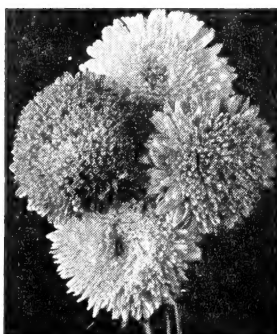
GRACILIS PRIMA DONNA—Grow 1 foot high, the color a brilliant clear pink, shading to carmine-rose.

25c Packet

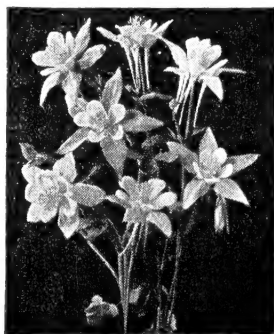
BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)

EXTRA DOUBLE, MIXED—About six inches high. Charming little plants for edging and borders.

ALL FLOWER SEED 10c PACKET
Unless otherwise indicated

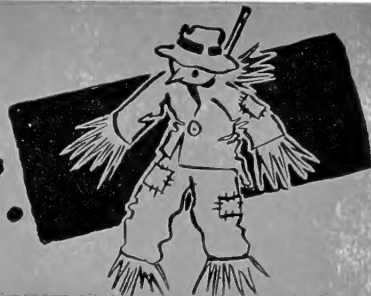


ASTER
Giant Harmony Mixed



AQUILEGIA—Long
Spurred Hybrids Mixed

HOW TO PLANT IT.



● PREPARING THE SOIL

A rich sandy loam is well adapted to gardening. Other kinds of soil are suitable, but stiff clays need plenty of fibrous material and must be thoroughly broken up. Sandy soils generally need additional fertilizing.

For general use, where well-rotted stable manure is not available, a commercial fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrates, 12 per cent phosphate, and 4 to 6 per cent potash is usually best suited to this area. Apply at the rate of about 4 pounds to the square foot.

Work the soil deeply and make the top 3 or 4 inches as fine and loose as possible. Much weed killing can be done by hoeing or raking just before planting. Do not work clay soils when they are wet enough to stick to rake or hoe.

● PLANTING

At time of planting seed in the open ground, the soil should be moist but never wet, when avoidable. To retain moisture after planting, cover seed immediately with fine, freshly prepared earth and press it down firmly and smoothly. This firming of the soil brings the particles of earth into close contact with the seeds, prevents drying out, and facilitates growth.

Plant at a time when the atmospheric and soil temperatures are most favorable for germination of the kind of seed to be sown. The best temperature for each kind may be learned from study of our cultural directions and by inquiring of successful gardeners in your neighborhood.

The proper depth for covering seed varies with the different kinds of seeds and conditions of soil. This can be learned best through practical experience.

When planting seed, the soil must be loose and soft so that the tender stems of seedlings can easily push through, and the young roots quickly find plant food. This is usually secured by careful preparation of the soil and by not planting fine seeds when the ground is wet.

CASTOR BEAN

CRIMSON SPIRE—Bushy plants grow 6 to 8 feet high with large palmate leaves of a lustrous purple color gradually changing to bronze green, with red stems, stalks and vines. Sow in Spring.

MIXED COLORS.

CALLIOPSIS

DWARF MIXTURE—Very showy, fine for beds, borders and cut flowers. Height 1½ feet. Sow outdoors from February to May.

CALENDULA

CAMPFIRE (Improved strain)—Deep, strong orange with a distinct scarlet sheen on the upper side of each petal. Measure at least 4 inches in diameter.

LEMON QUEEN—A large type bearing a beautiful lemon shaded flower.

CALENDULA CHRYSANTHEA—Resembles Chrysanthemum. A clear, buttercup yellow.

SENSATION—Blossoms are flat and larger than any other type previously introduced. Brilliant orange with a scarlet sheen when in full bloom.

DOUBLE MIXED

CARNATION

CHABAUD'S GIANT—Double, extra large, clove-scented. Bloom five months after seeding. All colors.

CHABAUD'S ENFANT DE NICE—Flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Long, strong stem, 90% double. Red, light, salmon, rose, white and mixed.

CANDYTUFT

GIANT HYACINTH, FLOWERED, WHITE. A grand border plant bearing large, bold spikes of snowy white flowers. Habit sturdy and compact.

CENTAUREA (Bachelor's Buttons)

JUBILEE GEM—Dwarf, compact growth. Double, with dark blue blossoms. 12 inches high. Also **PINK GEM, BLUE, MIXED** and **DOUBLE BLUE BOY.**

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)

In mixed colors. A brilliant old time favorite with colors ranging through whites, pinks, blues and lilac. Adaptable, but enjoys good soil.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

CHINESE AND JAPANESE VARIETIES MIXED—Sow seed in February and March. Properly treated, the plants will bloom profusely next fall.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)

DWARF IMPRESS has bronze leaves; combs are rich crimson of colossal proportions.

FINEST MIXED—A selection of the finest Dwarf-growing varieties.

FLAME OF FIRE is a new, dwarf Celosia, grows 12 inches high in a pyramidal form, carrying large blaze colored combs on each stem. Very branching, each plant grown to same size and form.

RED CHENILLE—A new branching type. Each plant produces six or more branches ideal for cutting with a red crest resembling a mass of chenille.

COLEUS

Most popular of ornamental foliage plants. Leaves are of many shades of color and have a rich, velvety appearance. Finest Hybrid mixed.

COREOPSIS

These graceful, daisy-like flowers with their broad fluted petals are a must for every garden. Long stemmed, wonderful for cutting. A glossy, rich yellow. Long blooming season.

COSMOS

SENSATION—Finest mixed. Flowers are mammoth, 4 to 5 inches in diameter with broad, heavy, fluted petals carried on very strong stems. Mixture contains white and shades of rose and pink.

EARLY FLOWERING MIXED—A selection of all the lovely cosmos colors.

EXTRA EARLY DOUBLE CRESTED in Crimson King, Pink Beauty and mixed.

ORANGE FLARE—One of the latest. Comes into bloom in less than 5 months after sowing.

See Color Section for RADIANCE!



HOW TO PLANT IT INDOORS

● CULTIVATING

Stirring the surface soil during the period of growth kills weeds, loosens the ground so as to encourage root development, allows air to conserve moisture. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as plants grow it should be more shallow to avoid injury to the roots.

● WATERING

When plants need artificial watering, the best hours of the day for it are early morning or evening. The roots, however, may be watered at any time. One good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

● STARTING PLANTS INDOORS

Seedling plants may be grown successfully in spring in shallow boxes of soil placed in south or east windows. The preparation of the seed box is simple but it needs care. Whether it is a cigar box or larger "flat," holes should be bored in the bottom—about six inches apart in larger boxes and about three inches apart in one of cigar box size. Over the bottom of the box spread pieces of broken flower pots or crockery, or small pebbles, then coarser soil, and last of all finely sifted garden soil.

Firm the soil and sow the seed thinly in rows. The general rule for depth of planting is about four times the diameter of the seed. Thin sowing is economy. The tiny plants crowd each other when planted too thickly.

Cover the seed box with a damp cloth or paper until germination starts and place a pane of glass over the top. Remove the paper or cloth as soon as the first sprouts break through the soil. Wipe off the glass when water collects on it from evaporation. This will prevent moisture from dripping on the little plants and perhaps causing "damping off."

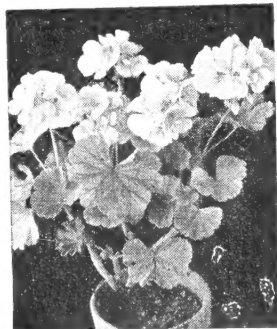
During the day prop up one edge of the glass covering for ventilation.

Keep the seed box moist but not wet or waterlogged. The best way to water is from beneath by setting the seed box in a pan of water or in shallow water in a sink.

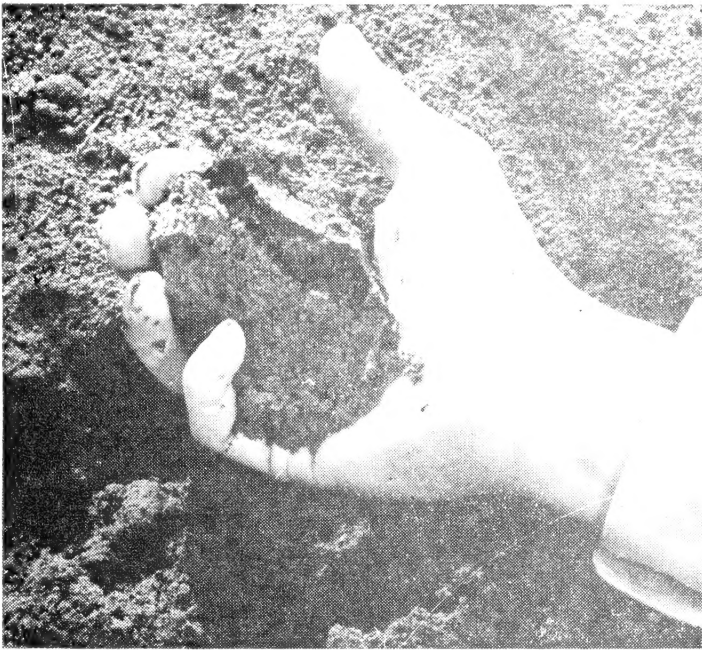
When seedlings are two or three inches high, they are ready to be transplanted, either to individual pots or out-of-doors.



CELOSIA—Flame of Fire



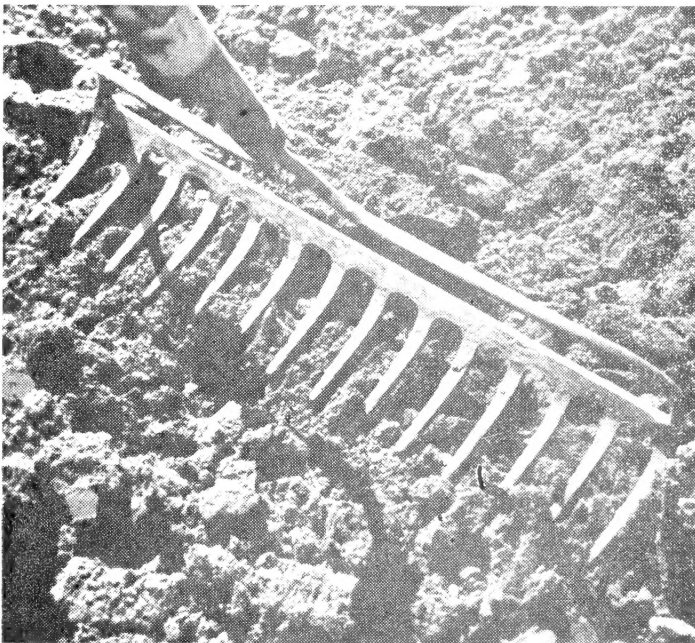
GERANIUM—Double



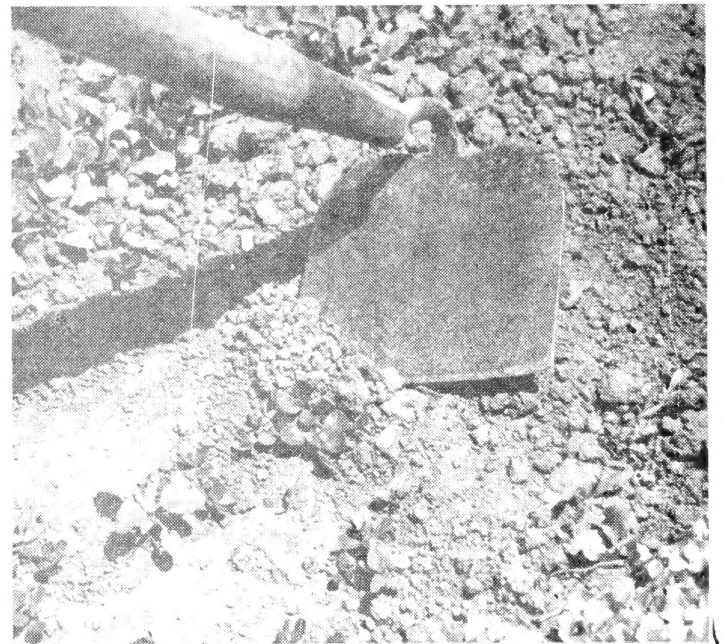
PLANTING TIP: Plant only in good soil. Soil which is too tightly packed makes poor stands; that which is too loose will not support long stemmed, heavy growth. Damp soil which can be squeezed in the fist and does not make a tight, compact ball or which doesn't fall to pieces is considered the proper texture.



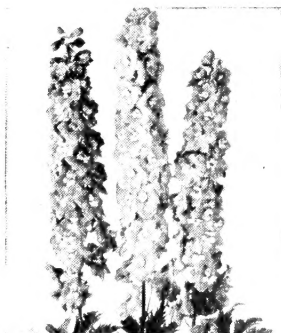
GARDEN TIP: Give plants a good soaking during dry spells. Resting the hose nozzle on a wrinkled piece of sacking or old blanket helps spread the water more evenly over a larger area.



PLANTING TIP: Break up the large dirt clods and do it early in the spring and summer before the sun bakes them into hard, unmanageable lumps. It is not necessary to pulverize the dirt for proper seed germination. Rake out or pick out rocks, nails and other foreign matter.



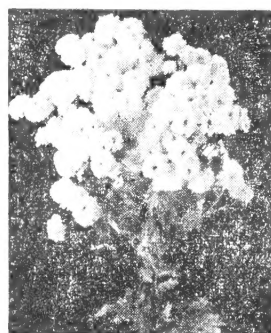
PLANTING TIP: Get after weeds in the row while they are young and easy to destroy with one clip of the hoe. It is discouraging to have to tackle them when the roots have grown deep and the stems tough.



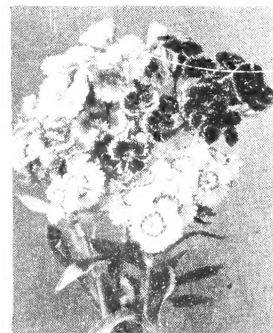
DELPHINIUM
Pacific Giants



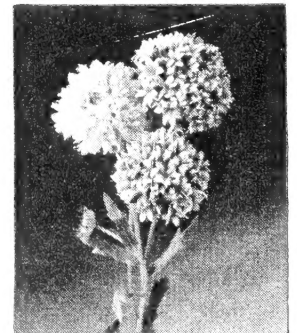
COREOPSIS
Double Sunburst



FEVERFEW
Double White



DIANTHUS
Sweet Wivelfield



GAILLARDIA
Double

IF IT DOES WELL IN TEXAS STAFFEL'S SELLS IT

DELPHINIUM

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS produce splendid spikes of very large flowers, single, semi-double and double. Flowers spike from 3 to 5 feet in length and colors range from pure white through all tints and shades.

DIMORPHOTHECA (African Daisy)

AURANTICA—The bushy plant grows 12 to 15 inches high. Flowers are 2½ inches and over across and a unique, rich glossy orange-gold, with dark disc and halo.

DAISY (SHASTA)

A general mixture saved from a large number of extra choice hybrids, and certain to produce a large number of varieties.

DIANTHUS (PINKS)

SWEET WIVELSFIELD—Hardy Annual producing fragrant 2 inch blooms Bright Crimson.

DOUBLE CHINA MIXED—White and dark crimson selves, white tipped light purple and shades of red with darker blotches.

HEDDENSIS, Finest Mixed (See page 10 for full description).

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

STAFFEL'S EXTRA GOLDEN, MIXED—An improved Aurantica rich orange in color and long-lasting in proper soils. A delicate, lovely flower which will add sharp contrasts to darker background flowers.

FORGET-ME-NOT

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT known as Cynoglossum can be successfully grown outdoors and will bloom continually through the summer.

ALPESTRIS—Compact plants growing 6 to 8 inches high. Flowers blue with small, yellowish eye.

FOUR O'CLOCK

In separate colors including RED, ROSE, YELLOW or MIXED.

GAILLARDIA

Known as Blanket Flower. A gay, showy annual, producing lovely blossoms in orange, yellow, red and maroon all summer. Grows about 18 inches high.

GERANIUM

SCARLET MIXED—A half hardy perennial. Produces large percentage of double flowers in many beautiful shades of scarlet and red.

GLOBE AMARANTHUS

A true Bachelor's Button that may be dried for winter. Thrives in pots and in the border. PURPLE, WHITE, ORCHID and MIXED.

GODETIA (Satin Flower)

A rich satiny Annual, producing Azalea-like flowers. Suited to partial shade. Will thrive in rather poor soil. Fine range of colors.

GYPSOPHILIA (Baby's Breath)

GYPSOPHILIA—Comes in carmine and deep rose. Misty blooms excellent for cutting. Easy to grow.

ELEGANS—White, large flowering. These misty white panicles of blooms are largely used for mixing with other cut flowers.

HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting)

A beautiful annual bearing large, full, double daisy-like heads with prominent centers and stiff overlapping scales, produced in various shades of bright yellow and scarlet on stems of good length. Desirable as dry specimens and for use in making winter bouquets.

HELIOTROPE

Also known as Cherry Pie. Produces clusters of dark blue to deep violet flowers against a dull green foliage. Rapid grower. Start early for fine flowering plants all summer. Give off a delightful fragrance.

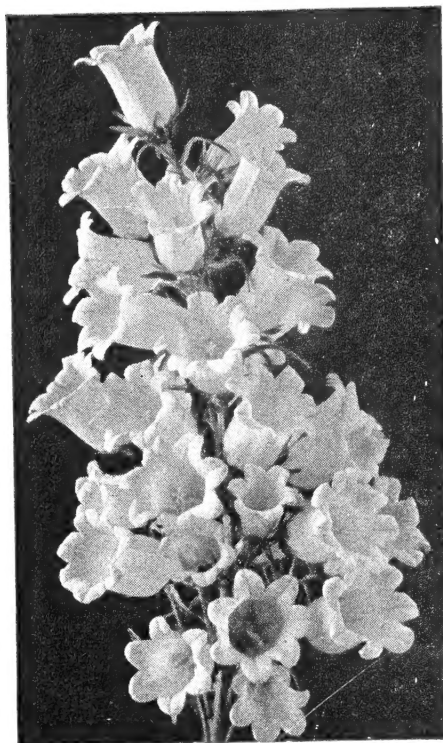
HOLLYHOCKS

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ANNUAL—Fine, tall, showy plants which grow 5 to 7 feet high. Bloom from midsummer to frost. Everblooming. Mixed.

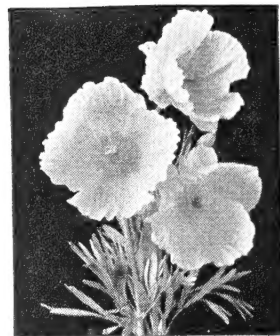
DOUBLE WHITE, SCARLET, SALMON AND YELLOW in single colors.

LANTANA

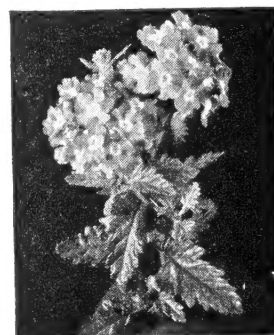
Grows two to three feet high, bearing verbena-like clusters of flowers, in orange, white, rose and other colors. Blooms constantly all summer. Sow in early spring.



CAMPANULA—(Canterbury Bells)



MIGNONETTE



VERBENA—Hybrida

LARKSPURS

GIANT IMPERIAL—Pure-lined larkspurs grown in strict isolation, practically 100% double and true to color. These plants are upright in habit with unbelievably long stems for cutting. Invaluable for summer bedding and border, these extra-tall giants form lovely background for your smaller flowers!

PURPLE KING

BLUE BELL—Light blue.

CARMINE KING.

LOS ANGELES (rose pink).

WHITE KING.

BLUE SPIRE—Navy blue.

DAINTINESS—Pale Lavender.

LILAC SPIRE.

MISS CALIFORNIA—Deep rose pink.

SUPER MAJESTIC—A 1941 introduction which is still out in front, proudly marching with the best! Very popular and ideal around San Antonio. Long, clean stems. Huge double blossoms of rich rose pink.

LOBELIA

CRYSTAL PALACE—Very fine, compact variety bearing intensely blue flowers. Well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries. Usually about 6 inches high. Flowers are borne in neat clusters each irregularly lobed flower being about ⅝ inch across.

MIGNONETTE

MACHET—Dwarf and vigorous in growth with numerous stout flower stalks bearing large pikes of red flowers.

MARIGOLDS

TALL AFRICAN ALL DOUBLE—Available in the following colors: Lemon, Orange and Mixed.

CROWN O' GOLD—Odorless. An all-American selection. Short quilled center petals, with flat, deep orange guard petals. Grows 2½ to 3 feet. A branching plant.

DWARF ROYAL SCOTT—Mahogany red flowers with gold stripes. 24 to 30 inches high.

HARMONY TYPE, FRENCH DWARF DOUBLE HYBRIDS—Flowers 1¾ inches, all double. No strong Marigold odor. Plants 12 to 14 inches high. Combinations of yellow, orange, blotched and striped combinations of orange or yellow with maroon.

HARMONY TYPE, FRENCH TALL SINGLE, FERDINAND—A tall French marigold with brown rays and golden tufts.

GIGANTEA TYPE, SUNSET GIANTS—Largest Marigold ever introduced. Brilliant yellow.

POT-O-GOLD—Dwarf growing form of Gigantea Type! Brightest of orange shades.

GUINEA GOLD—Grows 30 inches tall. Carnation flowered; floriferous; excellent for cutting. Good, even strain.

STAFFEL'S LARKSPURS ARE TRUE TO COLOR

MATRICARIA CAPENSIS

Commonly called Feverfew. Pretty and neat and bears small, double white flower. Grows about 2 feet high.

NASTURTIUMS

GOLDEN GLEAM—Golden yellow, sweet scented, long stemmed.
DWARF MIXED—Form a small round bush 12 to 16 inches high.
TALL or CLIMBING VARIETIES are quick growing and will cover a wall, hedge or trellis in a very short time. The brilliant blossoms cover the plant almost from top to bottom.

No other flower can equal the nasturtiums in bright color, length of bloom and ease of culture!

PHLOX

DRUMMONDI—Called "Texan Pride." Has beautiful, soft-petaled and brilliantly colored flowers. Grows 6 inches to 1 foot high and is easy to grow. Comes in the following colors: Snow, White, Shell Pink, Deep Rose, Bright Scarlet, Rich Crimson, Primrose Yellow, Dark Blue, Gigantea Art Shades, Drummond Mixed.

POPPIES

CARNATION FLOWERED—Double fringed in Double Carnation Salmon-pink and Double Carnation Vermillion Red.

SHIRLEY MIXED—Ruffled edges, large blooms. Scarcely two blossoms alike.

ICELAND MIXED—Bright green, delicate fern-like foliage. Abundant blooms the first year.

POPPY NUDICAULAE, THE EMPRESS is a remarkable new giant flowered Iceland poppy ideal for cutting. Flowers are large and well formed with broad petals which are deeply fluted and wrinkled, giving an effect of semi-doubleness.

TULIP FLOWERED—Intense scarlet, single blossoms.

MEXICAN TULIP POPPY (Hunnemania)—Golden yellow flowers resemble the Poppy in every respect. Lovely on borders and for use as cut flowers.

PORTULACA

DOUBLE—Known also as Rose Moss or Sun Plant. Grows low, or creeping and bears glossy cup-shaped blossoms. They love sunshine and do best on rather dry ground. All colors mixed.

PYRETHRUM

Showy, golden-leaved and fine for borders and edging. Height, 1 foot.

PANSIES

SWISS GIANTS—This variety does best in San Antonio and vicinity. Yield enormous flowers which are grown for exhibition purposes.

SUPER MAPLE LEAF GIANTS MIXED—Highest development of the Swiss Giant. All the lovely bright colors imaginable. Plant these friendly faces in your garden. These are giant-sized, velvety flowers—a joy to grow and a joy to behold.

"WE'VE ROUNDED UP
A BANG-UP OFFER,
PODNER!"

YOUR CHOICE OF ANY
TEN FLOWERS FOR
SIX-BITS!

Yessir!

We've thrown and tied a real value in flower seed for you. We want you to have a complete garden this year at very little expense and we feel that TEN varieties will give you just about what the average garden needs.

SO-O- We are offering you any ten dime packets of seed either all of one variety or mixed varieties for only SEVENTY FIVE CENTS! These are not special packets but the usual generous STAFFEL dime packets you can pick right off the rack any day! Most any one can use ten packets so make up your mind to buy them at STAFFEL'S. This offer is good the year 'round.

TEN DIME PACKETS
A regular
ONE DOLLAR VALUE

75c

YOU MUST ASK FOR THIS ONE!

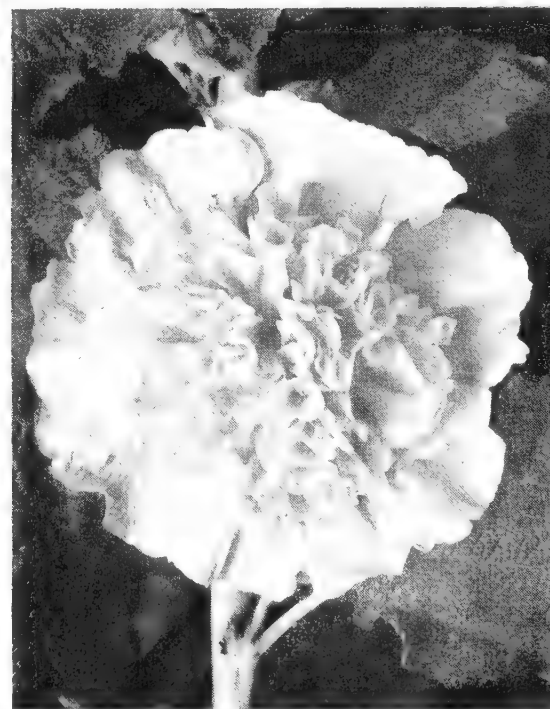
... PUT THESE LOVELIES ON YOUR MUST LIST ...



BALSAM DOUBLE ROSE



SCABIOSA IMPERIAL GIANT BLUE MOON



HOLLYHOCK CHATER'S DOUBLE
PAGE NINE



DOES WELL IN TEXAS!

ASTER, Queen of the Market. BALLET QUEEN

This Queen is definitely wilt resistant and a fascinating shade of deep salmon rose that attracts attention immediately. It bears 3½ inch flowers generously, on plants useful for both bedding and cutting.



TEXAS LOVES THIS ONE!

DIANTHUS HEDDENSIS, finest mixed

The 1946 Award Winner Westwood Beauty is now offered in the full range of Dianthus colors. Flowers well formed, 2 inches in diameter on 16 inch stems. Really tolerant of extreme temperatures.



THIS ONE LOVES TEXAS!

SNAPDRAGON, Rust-proof Maximum

Your garden favorite now lovelier and hardier than ever to make you the loveliest cut flowers imaginable. Produce from mid-summer until frost, growing around 3 feet tall, with flower spikes 12 inches long.



A TEXAS-LOVING SWEETHEART

LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial, deep crimson

A large, improved, more beautiful Carmine King which will hold its color under the most trying conditions. Newest and largest of the favorite Giant Imperial type. It will creep into your heart and stay there for good.

NICOTIANA

SWEET SCENTED TOBACCO—Beautiful annual border plant bearing sweet scented white flowers with five pointed stars. Grows about 3 feet high.

NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA (Dwarf Cup Flower)

Over 6 inches tall with a spread of only 8 to 10 inches. Yields hundreds of blooms throughout the summer. For rockery, window boxes and flower pots. Cut back at the end of season and it will send out fresh growth in the early spring.

PERENNIAL PEA

Are useful for covering walls, stumps or trellises. The large clusters of flowers are not fragrant like ordinary sweet peas but make fine cut flowers and the plants will last for years.

PETUNIAS

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—Outstanding in beautiful coloring. The blooms are unbelievably large, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, with shallow, open throats surrounded by satiny petals which are so heavily ruffled that the young flowers are easily mistaken for doubles. All have light, richly veined throats. These lovelies are available in the following colors:

ROMANY LASS—Deep Crimson, deeper throat.

ROYAL PURPLE.

THEODOSIA—Largest fringed rose, golden throat.

FLUFFY RUFFLES—Mixture light shades, finely fringed.

(TOP LISTING 25c PACKET)

HOWARD'S STAR (Improved)—A new velvety purple novelty with pure white star.

BALCONY TYPE WITH TRAILING HABIT—Available in RED and ROSE with golden throat.

LARGE SINGLE BEDDING—a delicate beautifully-hued strain, easy to grow and which provide an abundance of cuttings in any location under any climate conditions.

ROSE BEDDER—Tyrian rose and compact.

ROSY MORN—Rose with white throats.

VIOLACEA—Deep, velvety purple.

ROSE MARIE—Deep, delicate pink.

BALCONY TYPE WITH TRAILING HABIT—Available in red and rose with golden throat.

MIXED

SNAPDRAGONS (Antirrhinum)

RUST PROOF MAXIMUM—Grow 3 feet high and the best for San Antonio and vicinity. Grow tall and majestic with enormous flowers placed on strong, sturdy stems. They'll make lovely, long lasting bouquets. Plant no other! All colors.

COPPER KING—burnished copper with golden blotch on lower lip.

DAFFODIL—primrose, lemon yellow tip.

SALMON PINK SHADES.

SALMON ROSE SHADES.

RUST PROOF.

CRIMSON.

MIXED COLORS.

STOCKS

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—"The world's best doubles!" Grow 2½ to 3 feet. A truly magnificent flower which looks like it might be the leading Stock in the future for this section. Stronger growth and larger flowers than the Imperial will make these a favorite in your garden this year. We recommend this strain unreservedly. All the popular colors!

GIANT IMPERIAL—A superb strain of early flowering habit—equally successful for winter and summer flowering. Largest sized double fragrant flowers grow profusely on heavy, well furnished spikes.

Antique Copper, Golden Ball (Yellow), Elks' Pride (Pansy Violet), Rose Pink, ROSE, SALMON ROSE, CRIMSON, WHITE, PURPLE, CANARY YELLOW.

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCERS

Everybody loves these beauties. The blossoms are very large, beautifully waved and carried on long stems; flower 3 to 4 weeks earlier than the Cuthbertsons and are in bloom for weeks. Much in demand by commercial growers and for forcing under glass.

EARLY AMERICAN BEAUTY—rich crimson rose. **EARLY ATTRACTION**—bright salmon pink. **CASCADE**—white seeded white. **CHIMES**—light salmon pink on cream ground. **CINDERELLA**—clear light blue. **DAPHNE**—soft salmon pink. **FORTY-NINER**—clear salmon pink. **GERANIUM**—warm salmon cerise. **HARMONY**—clear lavender. **MARINER**—clear marine blue. **MARS**—deep crimson. **MEMORY**—large, vigorous lavender. **MRS. REDDICK**—light shell pink on white ground. **ORIENTAL**—deep cream. **SHIRLEY TEMPLE**—soft rose pink. **TRIUMPH**—soft lilac mauve. **VULCAN**—vivid scarlet. **Sunproof.** **WHITE HARMONY**—black seeded and of finest substance.

PRIDE—Pure cerise or cherry (extra vigorous, long-stemmed, large flowered). **SIGNAL RED**—Sunproof scarlet. **EARLY STAR**—Sparkling rosepink on white ground. **Twilight**—Clear lavender.

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCERS MIXED—Contains our novelties and best standard sorts in correct proportion. 30c oz.



HERE'S FRANCES:

She's the newest of the CUTHBERTSON SWEET PEAS and a real honey in anybody's garden. She's a lovely rose salmon pink, as pretty and as dainty as a maiden's blush. You'll plant her . . . and you'll love her.

CUTHBERTSON SWEET PEAS

America's Sweetpea sensations in 1948 are here again to find their fragrant way into the hearts of all gardeners in 1949! If you planted Cuthbertsons before you'll plant them again, of course. Those who haven't will find in these garden Sweethearts everything to be desired in strong, vigorous plants, bearing a profusion of large fragrant blossoms. Extra-long stemmed, they make ideal cut flowers. The colors are clear and lovely, bearing well under conditions where other sweetpeas fail to thrive due to hot weather conditions. A wide assortment of colors comes to you with easy to-love names you'll never forget.

BILLY—light carmine. **CAROL**—clear pink. **CATHERINE**—clear cerise..

COLINE—scarlet (Certificate of Merit. Scottish S. P. Society 1944).

CONNIE—chamois. **DANNY**—navy blue. **DAVID**—bright rose crimson.

FLORA—rose carmine. **EVELYN**—salmon cream pink. (Silver Medal, 1944, Gold Medal 1945. Scottish S. P. Society).

FRANK G—Lavender (First class certificate, Scottish S. P. Society, 1944). **HAZEL**—light blue.

HELEN—blush pink. **JANET**—white, black seeded (Certificate of merit, 1944).

JENNIE—White, white-seeded. **JESSIE**—mauve. **KATIE**—rose cream pink.

KENNETH—crimson. **LIZA**—mauoon. **LOIS**—rose pink (Silver Medal. 1944).

MARION—cream, black seeded. **TOMMY**—blue (First class certificate).

MIXED CUTHBERTSON—colorful, well-balanced blend. 40c oz.

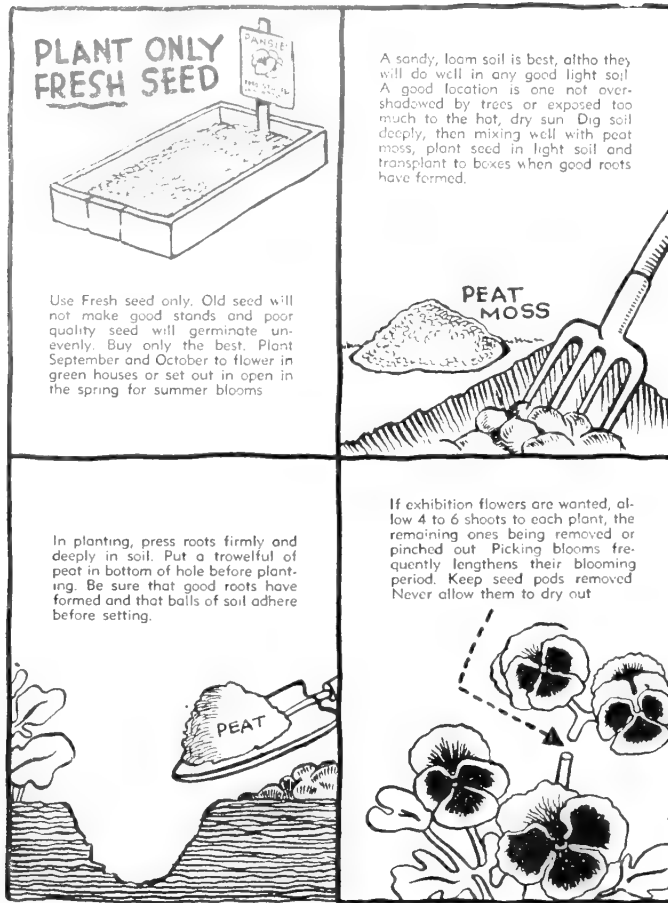
FOR BIGGER AND BETTER SWEET PEAS

FOR STURDIER, MORE LUXURIANT GROWTH FROM YOUR PEA AND BEAN SEED WE RECOMMEND NITRAGIN, THE FARMER'S FRIEND FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS!

Here's ten cent's worth of insurance against weak, runty legumes. Inoculate your SWEET PEAS, BEANS, LUPINES and SOYBEANS with NITRAGIN for better crops.



HOW TO GROW PANSIES



STAFFEL'S ZINNIAS

Lilliput to the Giants of California they all offer a fortune in bloom from early summer to heavy frost. Plant them in most any kind of soil, keep the sowbugs off of them with Staffel's Bug Bait, and treat yourself to months of pleasure.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—These new giant blossoms have smaller centers and loosely placed, imbricated petals and are an improvement over the old Giant type. The flower presents a graceful appearance from bud to full bloom. A rare collection of striking and desirable colors. Separate Colors, Ounce, \$1.00; Mixed Colors, Ounce 75c.

CERISE QUEEN—Cerise-rose.

SCARLET GEM—Scarlet.

ENCHANTRISS—Deep Rose. Light Rose—Deep Rose Center.

ORANGE QUEEN—Deep Orange.

DAFFODIL—Light Canary Yellow.

PURITY—Clean White.

LAVENDER GEM—(New) Lavender.

ROSE QUEEN—Bright Rose.

SALMON QUEEN—Salmon Rose.

VIOLET QUEEN—Deep Purple.

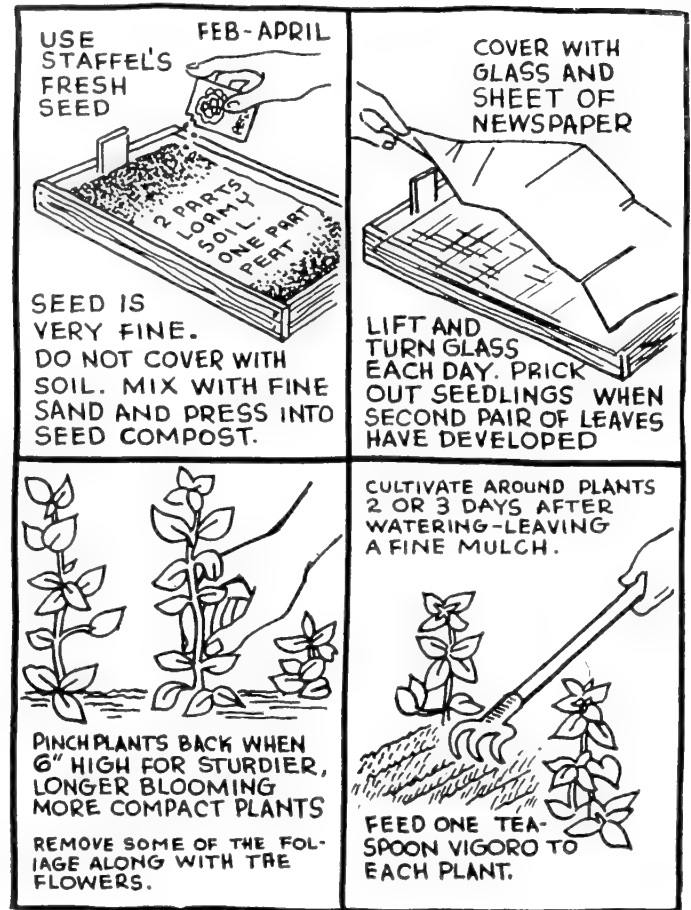
MISS WILMOTT—Soft Pink.

BRIGHTNESS—Bright Pink.

LILLIPUT OR TOM THUMB (Pastel Mixture)—Smallest bedding type of dwarf Zinnias. Plants grow from 4 to 6 inches high usually, are very compact and covered with well formed flowers. Yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Ounce, \$1.00.

SCABIOUS FLOWERED—This Zinnia has a large, semi-globular crown surrounded by a fringe of long petals. The plant grows to a height of 36 to 48 inches and blooms abundantly with blossoms which are rich in color. \$1.00 Ounce.

HOW TO GROW PETUNIAS



When the Great Designer planned the Zinnias it just seems like He designed them for Texas because they really stretch out and make themselves at home around here, bearing flowers, it seems, just prettier than anywhere else. If you want lots of color . . . and quick . . . we really urge you to plant Staffel's Zinnias. Probably no other flower has such an assortment of color ranges and from the tiny

FANTASY—Great masses of shaggy, rag-like, twisted petals topping plants about 2 feet tall. Come in the following colors:

WILDFIRE—Rich Scarlet.

STARDUST—Golden Yellow.

ROSALIE—Bright Rose.

MELODY—Orchid Lavender.

Ounce \$1.00

CROWN O' GOLD PASTEL TINTS—Large, beautiful flowers with petals of gold, light pink, apricot pink, various shades of salmon, peach and buff, lively cerise pure salmon, cream or white. Ounce \$1.00.

GOLD MEDAL DAHLIA FLOWERED—Huge, gorgeous blossoms about 6 inches across perched on 2½ to 3 foot stems.

EXQUISITE—Light rose with deep rose center.

GOLDEN STATE—A very rich Golden-Yellow.

SCARLET FLAME—Bright Scarlet with a blending of Orange.

DREAM—A fine Lavender, turning to Purple.

POLAR BEAR—A very large, pure White.

CANARY BIRD—A delicate shade of Primrose.

ILLUMINATION—Deep Rose Self.

CRIMSON MONARCH—Bright crimson.

ORIOLE—Orange and Gold.

Ounce, \$1.00; Mixed Colors, Ounce 75c.

HAAGEANA—This variety gives your garden an excellent start for it blooms about 6 weeks after planting. The mixture contains many attractive colors and color combinations. Ounce \$1.00.

STAFFEL'S ZINNIAS LOVE THIS LOVELY TEXAS CLIMATE

ORDER BY MAIL

Get sister, brother, mother, daddy and grandma together and order a complete garden from your easy chair. It's fun for everyone . . . and exciting! Choose your favorite seeds, bulbs and supplies and jot them down on the handy order blanks you'll find enclosed in this catalog. If you

run out of order blanks, let us know and we'll send you some more. Stick a three-cent stamp on the order blank and shoot it to us for the fastest, friendliest service you've ever seen. Staffel's is your guarantee of immediate service. Staffel's—horticultural experts since 1890—take every precaution that your merchandise reaches you in A-1 condition.

STAMPS—On orders of seeds where the amount is less than one dollar, we will accept U.S. postage stamps in good condition (One-cent and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oil paper, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the order.

EXPRESS CHARGES—When paying express charges be sure you only pay "second class" rates, which apply to all seeds. Don't let any express agent charge you first class rate.

MEXICO CUSTOMERS—Please notice that the Parcel Post rate into your country is 1½c per each 2 ounces up to 8 ounces. The pound rate is 19 cents and the Registration 15 cents per package. We ship up to 25 pounds per package.

All goods are offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order, and we reserve the right to advance prices without notice.

In filling out your orders always give SHIPPING DIRECTIONS, and write NAME and ADDRESS DISTINCTLY on each and every order.

WEIGHT LIMIT—Packages are subject to a limit of maximum weight in the first, second and third zone of 70 pounds; in all other zones of 50 pounds.

ZONE RATES—May be had by applying to your Postmaster who will tell you which zone you are in, with reference to San Antonio, or consult parcel post schedule below.

POSTAGE—Has to be prepaid and customers will kindly add same to their valued orders, as packages cannot be mailed charges collect at destination. This refers to larger quantities than prices quoted postpaid.

PARCEL POST, C.O.D.—Packages may be sent C.O.D. at an extra expense of 12 cents, which amount is added to the order.

INSURED PARCEL POST—If customers want their packages sent insured they will kindly add cost to their remittance. Rate, 5c up to \$5.00; 10c up to \$25.00.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots within the U.S. and Possessions	Each Lb. or fraction	Each additional Lb. or fraction
1—San Antonio and within 50 miles of San Antonio	8c	1c
2—Within 50 to 150 miles of San Antonio	9c	3c
3—Within 150 to 300 miles of San Antonio	10c	3c
4—Within 300 to 600 miles of San Antonio	11c	5c
5—Within 600 to 1000 miles of San Antonio	12c	7c
6—Within 1000 to 1400 miles of San Antonio	13c	8c
7—Within 1400 to 1800 miles of San Antonio	15c	10c
8—All over 1800 miles from San Antonio	16c	12c

OUR GUARANTEE

Our seeds and plants are sold to you with the express understanding that if they are not as represented and not fully satisfactory when you receive them, we will take them back and CHEERFULLY REFUND YOUR MONEY. But as there are so many outside influences over which we have no control, such as climate, method of planting, care, conditions of soil, etc., we cannot guarantee results or be responsible in any way for the crop

HOW TO GROW STAFFEL'S ZINNIAS

PLANT ONLY FRESH SEED OF KNOWN NAMES.



ZINNIAS LOVE..

FULL SUN

LIGHT, WELL FERTILIZED SOIL
but will do well in partial shade

SOW SEED LIGHTLY AND THIN YOUNG PLANTS
12 TO 18 INCHES APART

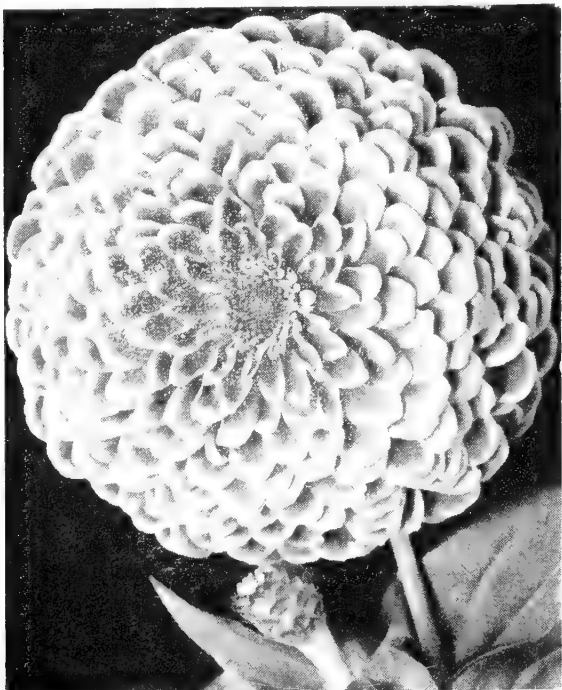
PLANT SPRING TO SUMMER

SHADE YOUNG PLANTS AND WATER THEM DAILY UNTIL WELL ESTABLISHED

USE SLATS OR CHEESE CLOTH COVER

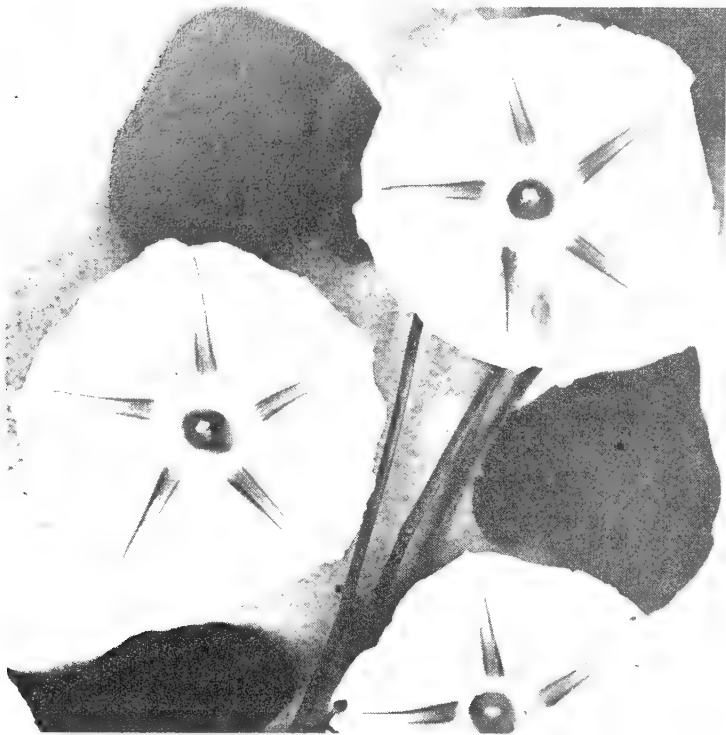
FERTILIZE ONCE OR TWICE UP TO THE TIME OF BUDDING WITH ONE TABLE-SPOONFUL OF VIGORO TO EACH PLANT, CAREFULLY WORKED IN AND FOLLOWED BY WATERING

WATER REGULARLY. SCATTER STAFFEL'S BUG BAIT FOR PROTECTION AGAINST SOWBUGS.



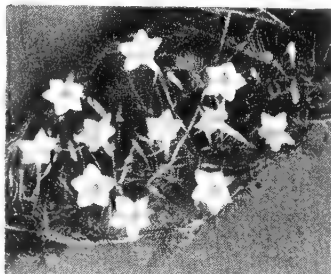
ZINNIA SUPER CROWN O'GOLD PASTEL TINTS

STAFFEL'S PROLIFIC VINES and CLIMBERS

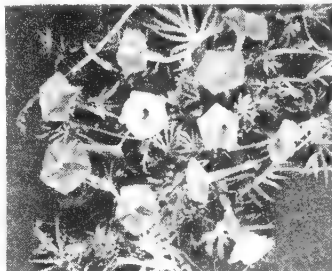


ALL AMERICAN WINNER!

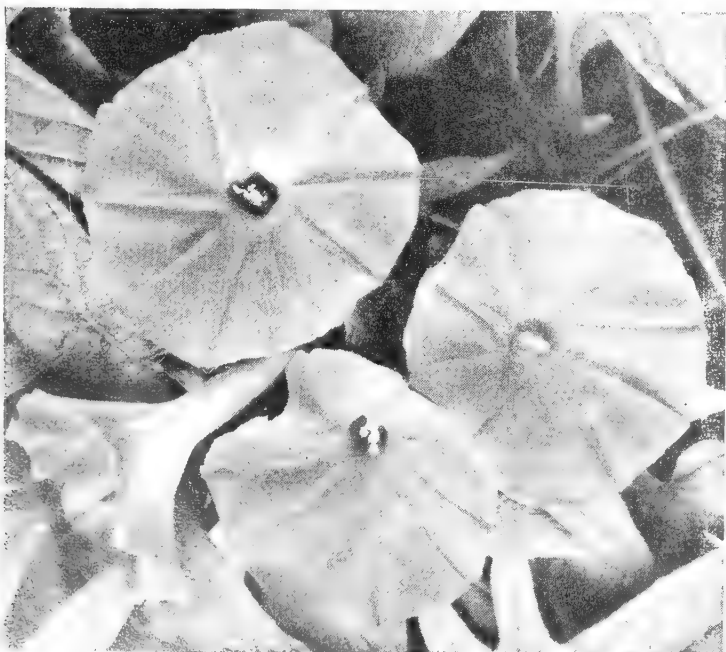
IPOMEA "BLUE STAR" You'll surely want to plant this prolific climber this spring . . . or summer. It's brand-new and it's sky-blue. The deeper blue midrib spears flare out from the depths to form an attractive star in each blossom. A delicate, distinctive color.



CYPRESS VINE



CARDINAL CLIMBER



MORNING GLORY — SCARLET O'HARA

BOSTON IVY clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it closely with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. Sow in fall.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (*Ipomea Quamoclit Hybrida*)—Brilliant and distinct annual climber. It is the result of crossing between *Ipomea Quamoclit*, Cypress Vine and Star Glory. Sow early.

CYPRESS VINE—Bright starlike blossoms of scarlet and white and has delicate feather foliage. Grows 12 feet high. Sow in spring.

MOONFLOWER (*Ipomea Grandiflora Alba*) grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface. Large, pure white, fragrant flowers. An annual. Sow in spring.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN is a rapidly growing climber. Has sprays of brilliant scarlet pea-shaped blossoms. Used as a snap or shell bean for eating purposes or as an ornamental climber.

HYACINTH BEAN—A fine climber with clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annual from 10 to 20 feet high. Available in Alba (white), Purple and Mixed Colors.

STAFFEL'S MORNING GLORIES

SCARLET O'HARA—Color is rich dark wine or deeper rosy crimson. Grow about 4 inches in diameter, are freely and profusely produced on fast growing vines which start blooming within 65 days after seed is sown.

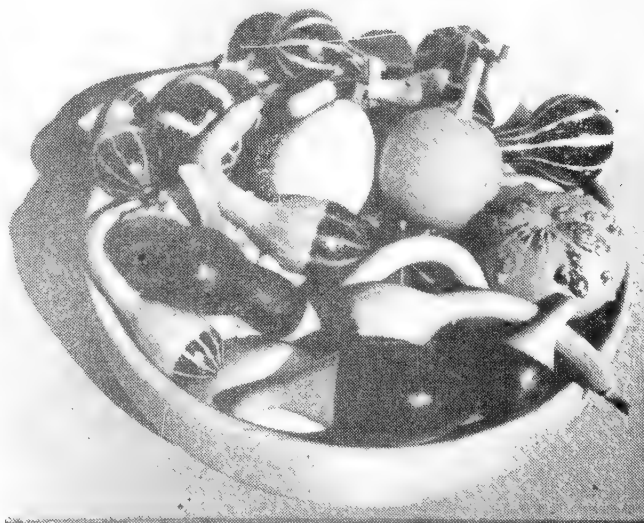
TROUBADOUR—Huge blossoms of deep Crimson Red bordered with white band.

EARLY FLOWERING SKY BLUE (*Ipomea Grandiflora rubra coerulea*) is a most desirable, early free flowering sort, with glossy dark foliage and very large flowers that open with a tinge of carmine rose and when mature are bright light blue.

WHITE STAR (*Ipomea Mexicana Alba*) is sensational. A sport from the Mexican blue variety, it bears huge white flowers which bring out the blue star of Texas on dark, cloudy days. Fall bloomer. Plant in protected place against early frost.

GOURDS ALL TEXANS PLANT THEM BECAUSE ALL OF TEXAS LOVES THEM!

For decorative growth in your garden and a colorful winter decoration in the home . . . dried, painted and varnished! Fit in fine with Western and Southwestern architecture and Mexican motifs. Combine with Indian corn to assemble into "Buena Suerte" (Good fortune) strings. Ideal for playrooms, patios and kitchens!



FLOWER PLANTING GUIDE...



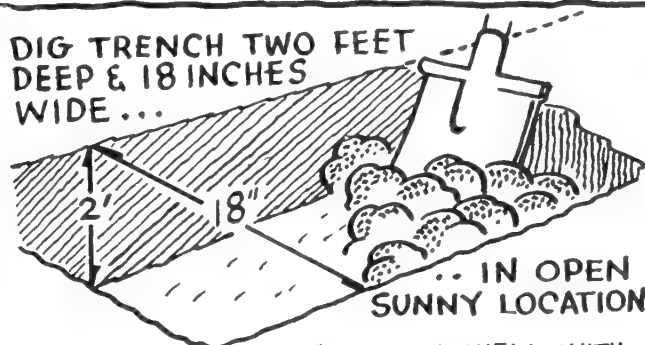
KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A—For dry, hot places | G—For their foliage |
| B—For a succession of blossoms | H—Everlasting for winter bouquets |
| C—For shady places | I—For their fragrance |
| D—For poor soil | J—For porch or window boxes |
| E—For edging | K—Climbing Vines |
| F—For the rock garden | L—For backgrounds |

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	EFJ	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	BCDEFIJ	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	CIL	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	CEF	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	AE	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	BFI	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	ABCDEIJ	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	AE	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	DEH	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	ABD	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	FI	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	CDF	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy
Four O'clock	24-30	AD	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	CD	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	BH	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lobelia	4-8	EJ	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	BJ	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	BI	3-4	3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	IK	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft. or more	AK	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-36	DEFK	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush-vine
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	CEF	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	DEFJ	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	ABCFIJ	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	ADEFJ	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	EFJ	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	AF	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy

HOW TO GROW LOVELY SWEET PEAS

DIG TRENCH TWO FEET DEEP & 18 INCHES WIDE...



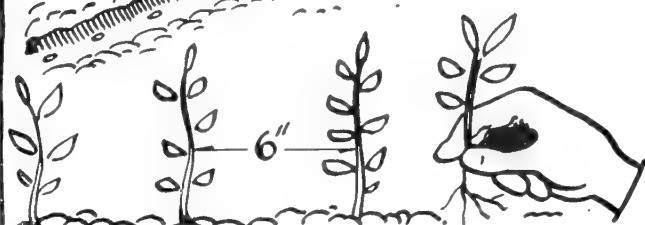
MIX TOPSOIL WELL WITH PEAT MOSS IN TRENCH, FERTILIZING WELL WITH BONE MEAL (2 LBS. TO 10 FT.)

Sweet Peas can be planted out of doors from September to early Spring in San Antonio and vicinity. With the advent of an unusually severe freeze, however, care should be taken to cover seedlings with paper or other suitable covering to prevent damage. Ground should be prepared in the early summer. Use an other location for Sweet Peas the following season.



PLANT SEED 3 IN. DEEP...

FROM 4 TO 6 IN. APART



THIN CROWDED SEEDLINGS TO 6"

Visit Staffel's Floral Dept.

We are fully equipped to fill all your Floral needs for Weddings, Funerals, Anniversaries Births, Dinner Parties, and any other Special Dates that require the finest in Floral arrangements to make them complete. No order too small or too large. Boutonnieres or complete church decoration from the Bouquet to the Altar Piece... Every order given personalized attention by our Staff of Artists.



Call GARFIELD 5211 for Fast, Friendly Service
We Telegraph Flowers Anywhere

STAFFEL'S FRESH VEGETABLE SEED - - - ALL THE OLD AND NEW FAVORITES FOR TEXAS GARDENS

★ VEGETABLES ARE NATURAL SOURCES OF VITAMINS AND MINERALS THAT MEAN VIM, VIGOR AND VITALITY FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY. YOUR OWN BACKYARD GARDEN WILL GIVE YOU ALL OF THESE THINGS AT LESS THAN YOU'D HAVE TO PAY FOR VEGETABLES IN YOUR CORNER STORE...AND YOU'LL HAVE WORLDS OF HEALTH-GIVING FUN TO BOOT!

A BACKYARD GARDEN IS THE ANSWER TO ONE OF YOUR HIGH-COST-OF-LIVING PROBLEMS...A PROBLEM EASILY LICKED WITH A FEW CENTS, SOME TOOLS AND THE DESIRE TO FIND RELAXATION IN NATURE'S OWN HEALTH FACTORY, THE GREAT OUTDOORS.

BE SURE AND START YOUR GARDEN OUT RIGHT BY PLANTING ONLY GOOD, FRESH SEED...SEED WITH A GUARANTEE OF DEPENDABILITY BEHIND IT...STAFFEL'S SEED.



BEANS—KENTUCKY WONDER

ARTICHOKES

STAFFEL'S LARGE GREEN GLOBE—Sow seeds in April or May in deep, rich sandy loam with plenty of well-rotted manure. When large enough, transplant into rows three feet apart and two feet in the row. Protect its crown in the fall with ashes or litter and heads will form about July of second year. Renew the planting every third year. A fine variety popular everywhere. Flower heads can be cooked like asparagus.

ASPARAGUS

MARY WASHINGTON is vigorous and productive. Bred to resist Asparagus Rust. Most uniform type of rust-resistant varieties. Shoots are large, excellent quality and rich deep green with purple tips.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

MARY WASHINGTON—A dependable and hardy grower. Folks who plant Mary Washington will set out no others. Strong, healthy roots of good planting size. (50c Dozen).

BEANS (Bush)

BURPEES STRINGLESS—Southwest Texas' favorite. Pods are stringless. A strong, prolific bean, a vigorous grower and of top quality.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA bears large, well-filled pods. The beans are easily shelled, fine quality and delicious flavor.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD is erect, compact and bushy. The pods are oval, round and tender. Crisp . . . and about 4½ inches long. Recommended to market gardeners because of their earliness and superior quality. STAFFEL'S GOLDEN WAX are very productive. The pods are of medium length, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like. HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA are popular with market gardeners; are at least weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas and the plant bears continuously. PROLIFIC GERMAN BLACK is one of the earliest. Pods four to five inches in length, usually curved, quite round, meaty, brittle and stringless. Deep golden yellow and of excellent flavor.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA are borne in clusters from five to eight and measure five to six inches long.

Lb. 40c; ½ lb. 25c; packet 10c.

BEANS (Pole)

CAROLINA OR SIEVA—Pods are dark green, short (3 inches). Seeds are small, flat and white with tinges of yellow. Also known as Sewee or Butter Bean.

KENTUCKY WONDER—Grows luxuriously and bears for long period. Pods are long, very fleshy and deeply creased or saddle-backed. Green and stringless. KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—Prolific, commences to bear early and continues till frost. Pods are long, of a beautiful transparent yellow color. Very meaty and entirely stringless.

FLORIDA BUTTER will make an abundant crop when others fail. Bears pods from the very first bloom which appears on plants. Seeds like Carolina Bean but speckled with white and brownish red. Lb. 40c; ½ lb. 25c; Pkt. 10c.

BEETS

DETROIT DARK RED is our most popular seller. Fully globe-shaped with bright but rich red flesh. Tops are small.

STAFFEL'S SCARLET is everybody's favorite. Very early, globe-shaped. A high-quality beet; bright red with clear vermilion flesh.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL is the largest Stock beet. Yields 40 to 50 tons per acre. Will grow in land containing alkali and does well where others fail. All stock except horses eat it readily. Ounce 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

BROCCOLI

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING matures ninety days from date of planting. It resembles cauliflower and the quality is fully equal. Considered superior by many. This is the only type we recommend for San Antonio and vicinity. The success of others is doubtful. Ounce 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.

CABBAGE

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD is the earliest and surest heading of first early cabbages for market and home garden. Plants are hardy and resist cold and other unfavorable conditions. Compact and erect or very slightly spreading, with few outer leaves which are smooth, thick, nearly oval and deep green. Heads are medium size, very solid, uniformly pointed and of excellent quality.

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH is an early variety popular in South Texas and Gulf Coast sections for marketing and shipping.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—A favorite with those who grow for early market as well as private growers who desire an extra-early, round headed cabbage which can be depended upon for making large, solid heads at an early season. Weigh 10 to 12 pounds and mature so uniformly that entire crop can be cut at same time.

VOLGA CABBAGE (True Stock)—Plant during August and September. A quick grower which makes a deep, very heavy head, remarkably solid and white. All Cabbage, Ounce 25c.

ALL VEGETABLE SEED 5c PACKET
Unless otherwise indicated

CHINESE CABBAGE

Is white and green, tender, crisp and blanches itself perfectly. Grown mostly for Chinese consumption but the Occidental who isn't familiar with this tasty cabbage doesn't know what he's missing. (Follow same cultural directions on Lettuce.) Ounce 25c.

CARROTS

DANVERS HALF-LONG—Highly productive and adaptable to all classes of soil. A broadshouldered, dark orange variety, the tops are of medium size and roots of medium length, 6 to 8 inches long. Flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Market gardeners and truckers will have no other.

CHANTENAY is a heavy cropper and one of the best for market or home garden. Tops medium-sized, necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump-rooted and smooth. Color deep orange-red; fesh very crisp and tender. Ounce 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

CAULIFLOWER

SELECTED SNOWBALL is generally recommended for San Antonio and vicinity. Superior to all others. Compact, with few short outside leaves. Heads are medium to large size, round, very white and curdinke. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants. Packet 10c.

CELERY

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING DWARF is naturally golden yellow but needs to be blanched to make it brittle and fit for table use. Best market variety.

COLLARDS

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN do not form a head but produce a mass of leaves. Hardy and continuous growers. Freezing does not injure but improves its quality. Ounce 10c.

CORN

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Ideal for San Antonio and vicinity. Makes two to three good sized ears to the stalk, on rich ground. Grains small, much shrivelled but very deep. A high quality sweet corn. No garden should be without it. Pound 40c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Ears are large, have fifteen or more rows of deep, luscious kernels and remain tender and fit for use longer than any other sort.

HONEY JUNE produces an extra large ear and is very resistant to diseases and worms. Pound 40c.

CHARLEVOIX (Gold Standard)—Standard of excellence in sweet corn. Equally valuable for home garden, market garden or canning. Plants tall and usually bearing 2 ears 6½ to 7 inches long. Kernels light golden yellow. Pound 40c.

IOANA—Here is a very desirable main crop variety which matures slightly later than Golden Cross Bantam. Developed by the Iowa Experiment Station and awarded a bronze medal. Plants 6½-7 feet tall; sturdy and vigorous growing with broad, numerous leaves. Foliage heavier than Golden Cross Bantam. Ears 7½-8 inches long, 12-14 rowed, cylindrical, well filled with medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacterial wilt. Excellent canning and market gardening variety. By far the best hybrid yellow for this area. Lb. 49c.

GOLDEN BANTAM—The best strain of the original type of Golden Bantam. Plants dwarf, 4½-5 feet tall, very productive and commonly bearing two ears 6-7 inches long. Strictly eight-rowed, very uniform. Kernels rich golden yellow, very tender, sweet and of splendid rich flavor. Lb. 40c.

CUCUMBERS

STAFFEL'S STRAIGHT EIGHT—Small, early-shipping and notable for its intense dark green color. An enormous yielder chiefly recommended for the earliest shipping sections. Size 8x11½ inches. Edible in 52 days. 15c oz.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN is the old standard sort of vigorous growth, long and crisp and a good variety for pickling. 15c oz.

CHICAGO OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING—A prolific variety, containing all the qualities desired by those who raise cucumbers for commercial pickles. Used almost exclusively by all commercial pickling houses. 15c oz.

EARLY FORTUNE are edible in 55 days. Attractive deep green and great producer of fine grained fruit with compact flesh. Ideal for table, market or shipping purposes. 15c oz.

A AND C (COLORADO)—An outstanding variety for shipping on account of its deep green color. Fruits slightly tapered at neck and moderately pointed, but fairly straight and symmetrical; 8-9 inches long, 2-2½ inches thick; white spined. Very popular in this section. 15c oz.

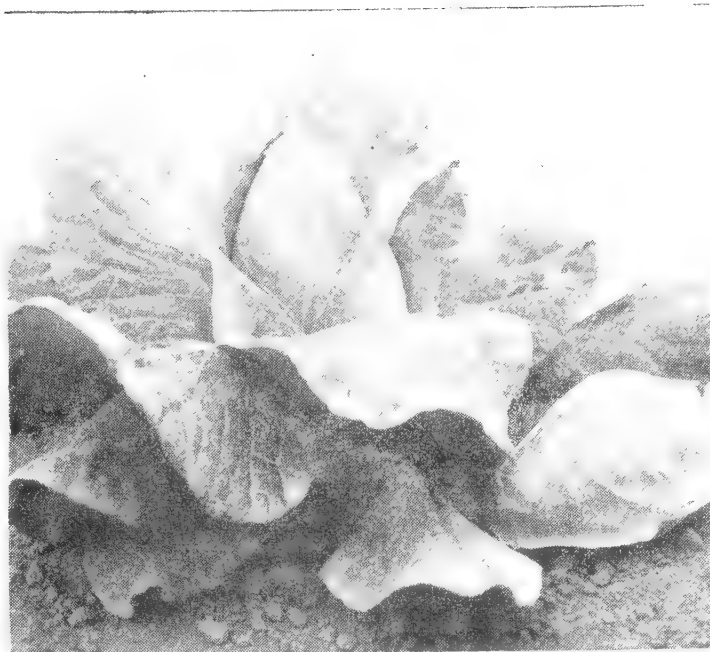
ALL CUCUMBERS, ¼ lb. 50c.

ENDIVE

LARGE GREEN CURLED is hardy and vigorous, with bright deep green leaves. Midribs of outer leaves usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of deeply divided leaves formed in the center blanches rapidly to a rich cream color. A favorite for salads. Ounce 15c.

GARLIC

Plant sets early in the spring and cultivate like onions. If you love garlic you'll want to get the best and Staffel's has it. Lb. 50c.



CABBAGE—Early Jersey Wakefield

HERBS

BASIL, sweet

DILL

ROSEMARY

BORAGE

FENNEL, sweet

SAGE

CORIANDER

MARJORAM, sweet

SAVORY, summer

THYME

All Herbs 10c a Packet

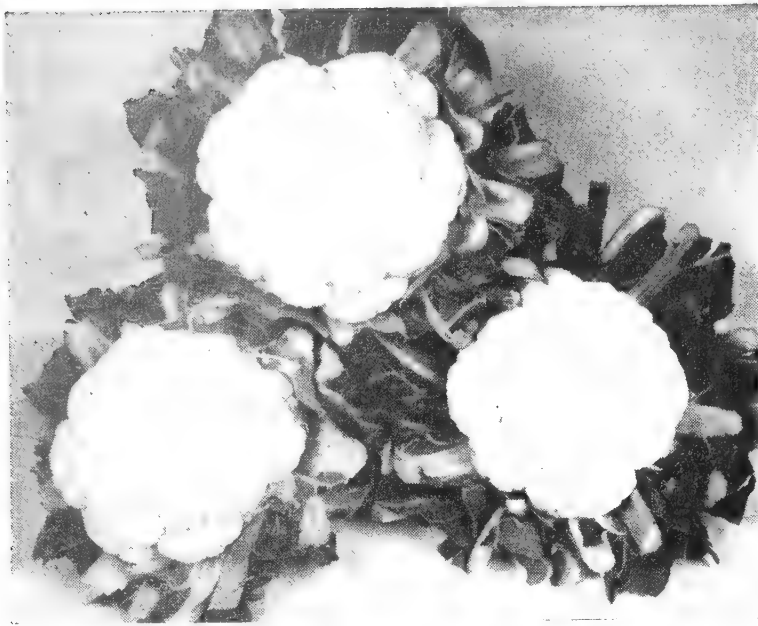


GARDEX TROWEL

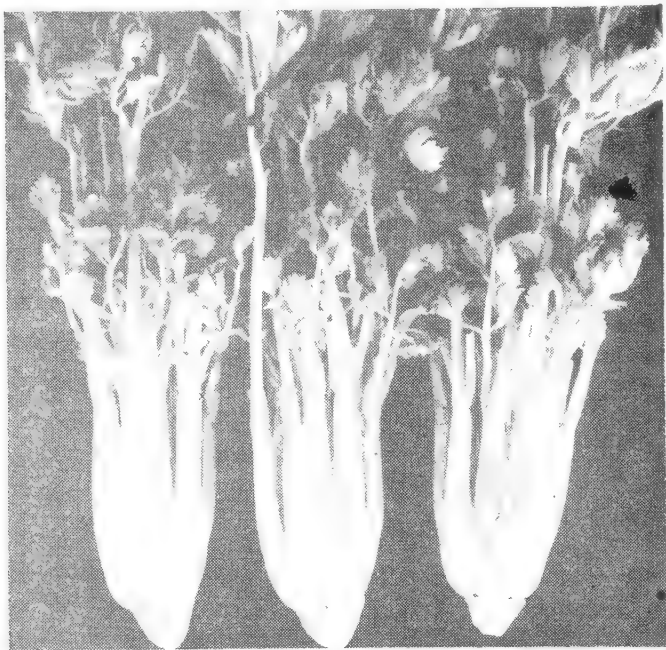
High carbon steel blade. Half polished, round point, sharpened. Shank forged into blade. Width 3¼", over all length 11¼". 50c



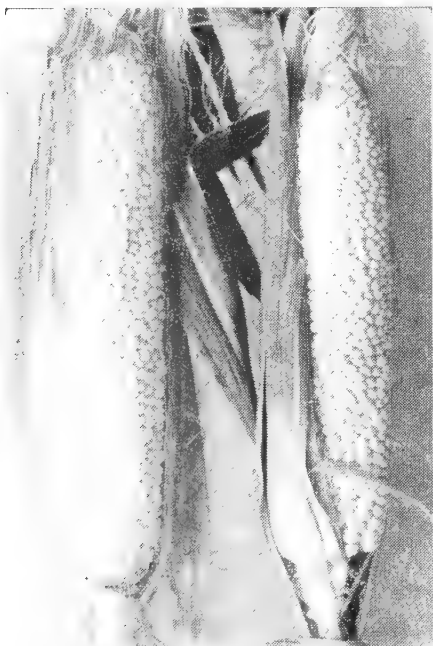
CARROTS—DANVERS HALF-LONG



CAULIFLOWER—SELECTED SNOWBALL



CELERY—GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING



CORN COUNTRY GENTLEMAN
PAGE EIGHTEEN

KALE or BORECOLE

Loose, curly-leaved types of cabbage family, very hardy, which make excellent tender greens for winter use. Cultivate same as cabbage. STAFFEL'S TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH grows 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long, plume-like, lightgreen leaves, deeply cut and finely curled at edges.

KOHL-RABI

Grown for its thick, bulb-shaped stalks. Prepared in same manner as turnips while quite young. The EARLY WHITE VIENNA are grown for forcing or cultivation in open ground. Very short tops. Flesh is sweet and tender and of top quality.

LETTUCE

STAFFEL'S NEW CHICKEN LETTUCE will yield as much or more than any other chicken or rabbit greens. Cut once, it begins to grow again. Does not make a head but sends up stalk three or four feet high, loaded with crisp, tender leaves.

STAFFEL'S IMPERIAL NO. 847 produces immense heads as solid as cabbage. Blanches beautifully; crisp, tender and free from bitterness. Perfect heads measure 12 to 15 inches across and frequently weigh 2 and 3 lbs.

BIG BOSTON is a popular seller. The plants are large and vigorous, leaves light green family tinged with reddish brown. Can be grown in the open ground in the spring or fall, or in frames for early spring planting. Does particularly well in cold weather and is highly recommended for San Antonio and vicinity. Highly popular with gardeners and truckers because it always produces large, solid, saleable heads.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED is extensively used. Early, loose-leaved or clustering variety, the leaves are light green, slightly frilled and much blistered, crisp, sweet and tender. Especially adapted to sowing thickly and cutting when the plants are young.

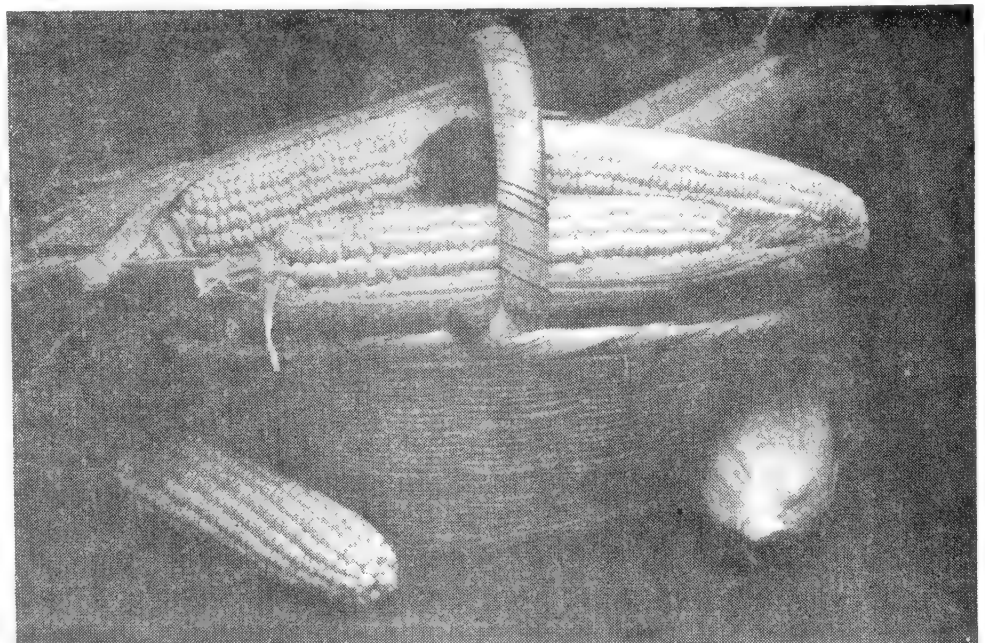
ICEBERG is large, crisp and tender, stands hot weather splendidly and is a well-known and large planted standard summer cabbage-heading lettuce of superior quality.

COS OR ROMAINE, WHITE, PARIS forms long, upright heads of narrow leaves, very crisp and sweet, self-closing and quite solid. A favorite with housewives who pride themselves on their salads.

NEW YORK (WONDERFUL) (LOS ANGELES)—Plant large, dark green, crisp heading, with large outer leaves which are notched and slightly curled on the edges and large, tightly folded cabbage-like head which is well balanced, crisp and sweet.

All Lettuce 20c an Ounce.

PLEASE NOTE: All the Vegetable Seed varieties listed in these pages will do well in Texas and we recommend them above all others.



CORN—HOWELL'S EVERGREEN

MUSKMELONS (Cantaloupes)

STAFFEL'S IMPROVED PERFECTO is a 90-day melon, an excellent shipping and gardener's melon. Fruit 5½ inches long, almost round and solidly covered with grayish netting; no indication of ribbing. Flesh over-thick, colored rich deep salmon-orange. A fine grained, juicy, sweet and aromatic melon.

HALE'S BEST is early, prolific and a good shipper about 10% larger than the Rocky Ford types. Flesh salmon and exceptionally thick.

HONEY BALL is a Honey Dew type but smaller and earlier than that variety. Fruit is round, smooth and free from ribbing; yellowish white when ripe. Flesh is sweet and silvery-green in color and has a distinct, tangy spiciness.

NETTED GEM OR ROCKY FORD—One of most popular small or crate melons. A desirable medium, early sort for the home and market garden. Vines are vigorous and highly productive; fruit is oval, slightly ribbed and densely covered with fine netting.

TEXAS CANNONBALL NO. 114 is a green-fleshed melon especially adapted for home garden and near-by markets. Produces medium-sized melons in about 75 days. The fruit is round, medium in size, heavily netted. Flesh is very solid, melting and of superior flavor. Succeeds in soils and conditions where others might fail.

All Muskmelons, 20c an Ounce.
¼ Lb. 60c.

MUSTARD

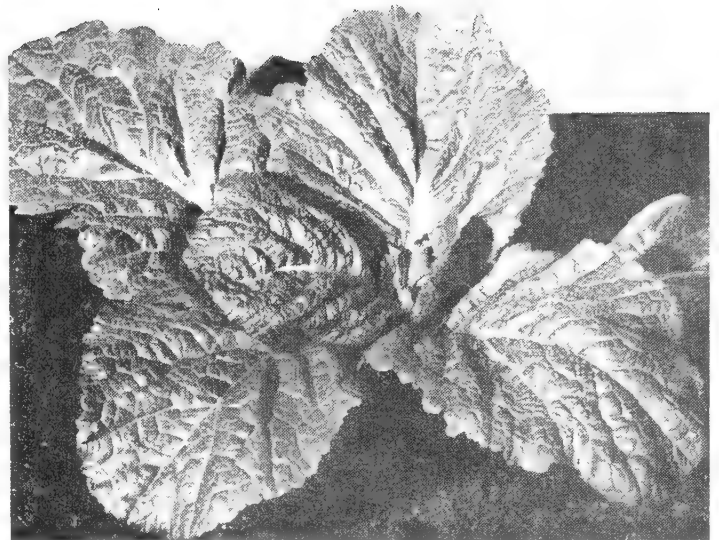
FLORIDA SMOOTH BROAD LEAF is rather tall and upright growing and produces more leaf growth than other varieties. Leaves are large, broad and comparatively smooth and have broad distinct midrib.

CHINESE—Leaves broad, oval, thick, deeply savoyed and crumpled. Easily washed.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Leaves are large, light green with tinge of yellow, much crumpled and frilled at edges. Plant is upright and slightly spreading in growth. Very popular in the south because it is hardy, vigorous and of superior quality. A great favorite with shippers and home gardeners.

LARGE SMOOTH LEAF—Large, vigorous growth; leaves deep green; large, thick, broad oval with distinct whitish midrib; margin toothed, but not frilled; seeds reddish brown.

All Mustard, 15c an Ounce.



MUSTARD—FLORIDA SMOOTH LEAF



PUMPKIN—NEW ENGLAND PIE

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The hormone spray for stopping premature drop of fruit, flowers and leaves. When sprayed on flowers and tomatoes or beans it produces better set and larger crop. Prevents premature drop of apples and pears. Makes hollies and other Christmas greens hold their leaves longer. 2/5-ounce packets 25c; 2-ounce package, \$1.00; 12-ounce can \$5.00.



CUCUMBER—Early Fortune

CUCUMBER—Straight Eight



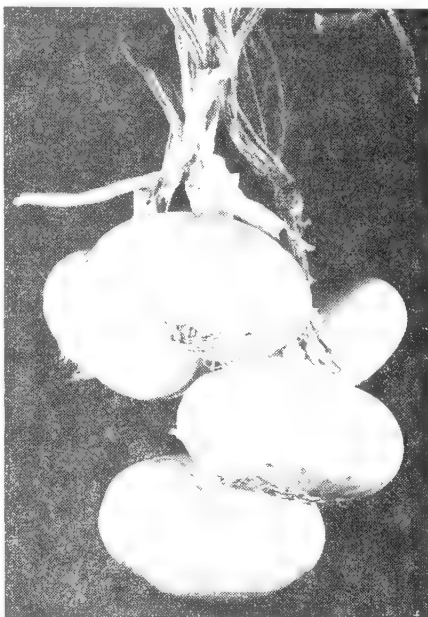
LETTUCE—IMPERIAL NO. 847



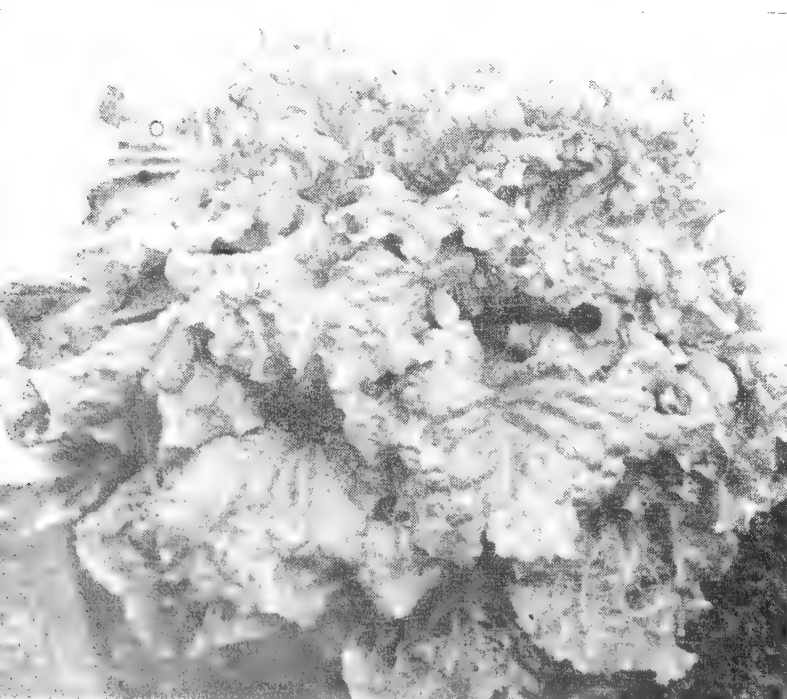
PEPPERS—CALIFORNIA WONDER



SQUASH—SUMMER CROOKNECK



ONIONS —CRYSTAL WHITE
WAX BERMUDA



LETTUCE—SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED

OKRA

WHITE VELVET is early maturing and very productive. Plants are 3½ feet high; pods are white, long, smooth and tender until nearly full size.

DWARF LONG GREEN POD are extra-early maturing and prolific. Plants are dwarf in habit of growth, pods long, deep green, slightly corrugated, tender and of top quality.

GREEN VELVET SPINELESS—A favorite with commercial canners throughout the southwest because it keeps its color after canning. Height of vine 6 feet, mature pods 6½ inches long. 58 days maturity.

Ounce 10c

ONIONS

STAFFEL'S BERMUDA ONION SEED come only from responsible growers in Teneriffe, on the Canary Islands. Our truckers and gardeners can rest assured they are being supplied with genuine fresh stock. Our buyers are cautioned against purchasing cheap, domestic-grown seed which will not give good results in the South.

WHITE OR YELLOW BERMUDA is best known and widely planted of the Bermuda variety. Before we introduced our Crystal Wax this was generally called White to distinguish it from Red Bermuda, although it is a light yellow or straw color. This is a superior onion which gives excellent results in the vicinity.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA are largely grown by shippers and truckers in southwest Texas. The bulbs are large and of the true Bermuda type. They mature very early, the color is a beautiful waxey white and it is unexcelled as a market variety of table sort. Thousands of bushels are shipped from Texas to northern markets every spring and always command highest prices. South Texas plantings are in September and October, north Texas plantings, February and March.

All Onions, 40c an Ounce

ONION PLANTS

(READY DECEMBER 1ST)

For those who desire an early crop, either for table or market use. Can be set out at the same time you set out your cabbage plants. Plant in rows about 15 inches apart and 3 to 4 inches apart in rows. Our biggest seller is **CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA**, unquestionably the best onion in the world. Pure white, it sells on sight in any market. Sells itself. No other onion has such clear, white skin, nor such mildness of flavor. 30c per 100.

ONION SETS

Are ready about September 1st and we carry them up to late spring. Quantity buyers—we will be pleased to make you quotations.

YELLOW SETS are set out in Spring instead of sowing seed. Very successful in this section.

WHITE SETS do not keep as well as Yellow Sets but produce beautiful white onions early in the season.

WHITE MULTIPLYING SHALLOTS—Ready September 1st to March.

All Onion Sets, 35c Pound

PARSLEY

TRIPLE MOSS, CURLED is a favorite with market gardeners. Plants are dwarf, compact habit, leaves heavily curled and crimped and of dark green.

PLAIN OR SINGLE LEAVED—Excellent for seasoning, hardy and strong-growing. Ounce 15c.

PARSNIPS

Parsnips, do best in deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As seed is sometimes slow to germinate it should be sown as early as possible. **STAFFEL'S LARGE SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN** are considered the best for general culture in this vicinity and is the gardener's favorite. Ounce 10c.

PEAS

ALASKA—Earliest of all. A smooth pea well suited for extra early planting. Vine 2½ feet high; pods small. Will not rot in cold, wet ground. Popular with canners.

HUNDREDFOLD (62 days)—A heavy producer and used extensively as a shipping sort. Vines 24 inches high, dark green. Pods borne singly 4 to 4½ inches long, blunt and tapered.

THOMAS LAXTON—Extra early, fine quality, tender and of excellent flavor.

TELEPHONE—Tall and large. Produces wrinkled peas of fine quality in large pods.

LITTLE MARVEL—The earliest of all dwarf wrinkled varieties. Vines grow about 9 to 12 inches high and produce a good crop of well filled pods of medium size, containing 5 to 8 large peas which are exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored.

All Peas, 10c Packet; 40c Pound

PEPPERS

CALIFORNIA WONDER—Fruit dark green, smooth in surface in cross section and very large. Flesh is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick. This pepper exceeds all other sweet varieties and is a desirable sort for home gardener and commercial growers.

CHINESE GIANT is thick and sweet and is a salad favorite. Lends itself perfectly to stuffing. Rich deep green when immature and bright scarlet red when ripe.

OAKVIEW WONDER—An earlier and more productive strain of California Wonder developed by line breeding. Fruits blocky, smooth, with thick, mild sweet flesh. Plants shorter and stockier than California Wonder but fruits are set earlier and more abundantly. An outstanding strain unsurpassed for shipping or for the home and market garden.

RED CHILI TOBASCO are small, conical pods, growing only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The most fiery on our list.

LARGE FELL OR BULL NOSE—Fruit large, round and blocky about three inches long and two inches thick. Plant grows about 2 feet high:

LARGE BELL (Pimiento) is a sweet pepper which you will enjoy eating in salad, either fresh or canned.

LONG, RED CAYENNE (125 Days)—A well-known medium early variety having slender, twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long. Extremely strong and pungent.

All Peppers, 50c an Ounce

PUMPKINS

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—Fruit large, round and blocky about three fruits are flat, of rich creamy yellow color and measure about 2 feet in diameter. Ounce 10c.

LARGE YELLOW is most extensively used for feeding stock. Used by man for making excellent pies. Grows large and varies in shape from nearly round or slightly flattened to quite long. Flesh is deep, rich yellow, fine grained and finely flavored. This variety is often planted with corn. Oz. 15c.

SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND PIE—Small and a favorite with pie bakers. Fruit is deep orange, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, round or somewhat flattened and slightly ribbed. Flesh is rich deep yellow, fine grained and very sweet. Ounce 15c.

IMPROVED GREEN-STRIPED CUSHAW is a crook necked variety, with green and white striped skin. The flesh is rich yellow, fine grained and thick and tender. Ounce 15c.

RUTABAGA

Rutabagas require a longer growing season than turnips. Seed may be sown at the same time you plant turnips, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Culture is practically the same as for turnips, except the plants should be thinned to 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. One ounce will sow 400 feet of row; 1 to 2 pounds per acre in drills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre broadcast.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP (88 days) is noted for its heavy yielding quality. Produces large, smooth, globe-shaped roots with rich purplish coloring in the upper portion and yellow below. Flesh is rich yellow and sweet. Best quality for table . . . or stock feeding. Ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

SWISS CHARD

Used for greens by cutting the stem and leaf, which are also very ornamental. It resembles an ornamental beet top, but has no edible root. May be used as salad. Ounce 15c.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

STAFFEL'S MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—Sow in March, in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows about 2 feet apart. Thin out plants to 6 inches apart, cultivate frequently to keep free from weeds. Very hardy and can remain in ground all winter. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Grows very large here and resembles a good sized parsnip. It's well-flavored . . . and very mild.

RADISHES

WHITE TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP is bright scarlet with clearly defined white tips. Foliage short, making it well adapted for forcing.

ICICLE—About 5 inches long, quick growing, brittle and mild in flavor. Icicle is early and very desirable for a home garden.

EARLY LONG SCARLET is a standard, excellent sort either for home garden or market. Tops are short and small; roots smooth, slender, uniform in shape and attractive bright carmine-red in color. Continue crisp and tender until fully matured.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE is the so-called "broad Olive" shape and is ideal for use when $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

FRENCH BREAKFAST is quick growing, small, olive shaped. Grows about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. Color rose-scarlet with clear white around tips.

SCARLET CHINA—Also known as Chinese Rose. Extensively used for fall and winter use. Roots are cylindrical, or largest near bottom, stump rooted or blunt at both ends. Flesh is white, firm, crisp and pungent. Roots usually 4 to 5 inches long by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter.

ALL RADISHS Ounce 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.



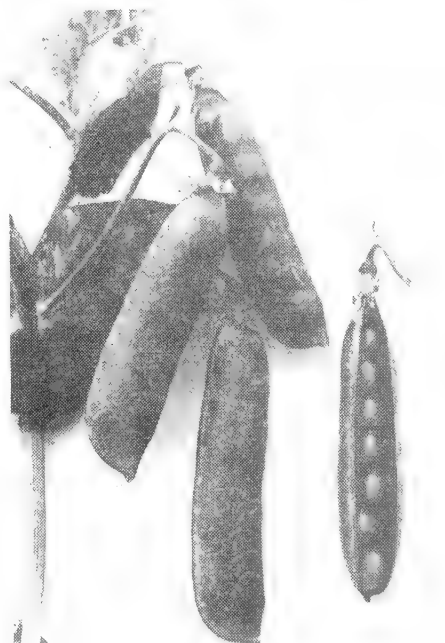
RADISH—FRENCH MARKET



RADISH—SCARLET GLOBE



PEAS—LITTLE MARVEL



PEAS—THOMAS LAXTON



PEAS—ALASKA



PLANTING TIP: There are two definite schools of thought among tomato-growers: the stakers and the non-stakers. Here is a compromise method which uses four stakes in a tepee effect. With this arrangement stakes do not need be as long nor driven into the ground.



PLANTING TIP: Thin young plants in the garden row so that they stand at the distance apart recommended on the seed packets. This is very important. Plants which overcrowd one another ruin each other's chances of normal growth and are continuously fighting for their share of the earth's plant food. See page 27 for transplanting tips.

PLANTING TIP: If you suspect cut-worms in the garden soil, make a collar of stiff paper or cardboard for each tomato, pepper or other young plant when setting them out. Make the collar about six inches wide and sink halfway into the ground.

TOMATO AND PEPPER PLANTS READY IN MARCH

One Dozen 25c Postpaid

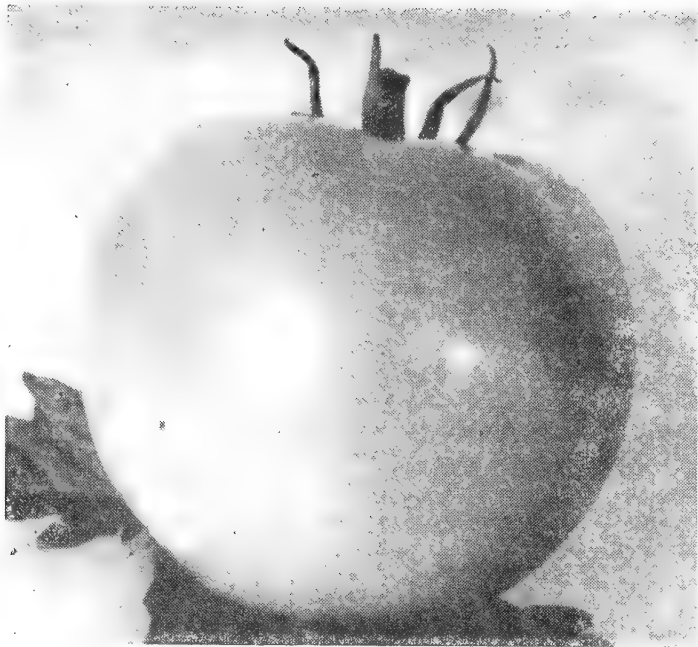
No plants sent C.O.D.

Special quotations to market growers

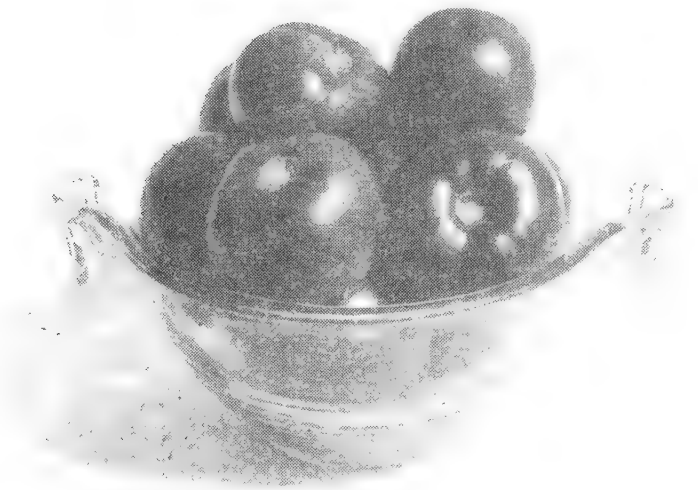
VEGETABLE PLANTING GUIDE....



	Seed Required for 50 Ft. of Row	Distance Between Rows (inches)	Distance Apart in Row (inches)	Depth of Planting (inches)	Approximate Yield per 50 Ft. of Row	Seed Required Family of 5
ARTICHOKE	1/8 oz.	36 to 48	18 to 24	1/4		
ASPARAGUS	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1/2 oz.
BEANS, Bush	1/2 lb.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1 1/2 to 2	20 qts.	2 lbs.
BEANS, Bush Lima	1/2 lb.	18 to 24	2 to 3	1	32 qts.	1 lb.
BEANS, Pole	1/2 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	30 qts.	1 lb.
BEANS, Pole Lima	1/4 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	1 1/4 bu.	1 lb.
BEETS, Table	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 4	1/2 to 1	1 1/4 bu.	2 oz.
BEETS, Mangel	1/2 oz.	20 to 28	3 to 4	1		
BROCCOLI, Heading	1/8 oz.	24 to 30	24	1/2	50 head	1 pkt.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	1/8 oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	1/2	15 qts.	1 pkt.
CABBAGE	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	1/2	35 to 50 head	1/4 oz.
CHINESE CABBAGE	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	12 to 15	1/2	40 to 50 head	1 pkt.
CARROTS	1/4 oz.	16 to 24	1 to 3	1/2	24 qts.	1/2 oz.
CAULIFLOWER	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	1/2	25 to 30 head	1 pkt.
CELERY	1/8 oz.	24 to 40	4 to 6	1/4	75 to 100 stalks	1 pkt.
COLLARDS	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2	3 bu.	1 pkt.
CORN, Sweet	4 oz.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	100 ears	1 lb.
CORN, Pop	3 oz.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1		
CUCUMBER	1/2 oz.	48 to 60	12 to 36	1/2 to 3/4	75 to 100 fruit	1/2 oz.
EGG PLANT	1/8 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	1/2	70 to 80 fruit	1 pkt.
ENDIVE	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	8 to 12	1/2	50 to 60 plants	1 pkt.
KALE	1/2 oz.	24 to 32	14 to 22	1/2	50 plants	1 pkt.
KOHLRABI	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2	1 bu.	1 pkt.
LEEK	1/4 oz.	12 to 42	2 to 4	3/4		1 pkt.
LETTUCE	1/4 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 12	1/4	25 lbs.	2 ozs.
MUSKMELON	1/2 oz.	70 to 80	36 to 80	3/4	50 to 60 fruit	1 pkt.
MUSTARD	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	6 to 9	1/2	1 to 1 1/2 bu.	1/2 oz.
OKRA	1 oz.	36 to 48	24	1	450 pods	1 pkt.
ONION	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
ONION (for sets)		12 to 14	not thinned	3/4	30 scallions	
ONION SETS	1 pt.	12 to -8	2	1	60 bunches	1 qt.
PARSLEY	1/4 oz.	12 to 20	6 to 8	1/2	45 bunches	1 pkt.
PARSNIPS	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	1/2	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
PEAS	3/4 lb.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2	30-50 qts. pods	3 lbs.
PEPPERS	1/8 oz.	20 to 30	-18 to 20	1/2	25 doz. peppers	1 pkt.
PUMPKIN	2 oz.	96 to 108	60 to 84	3/4	25 to 35 fruit	1 pkt.
RADISH	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	1 to 2	1/2	50 bunches	3 oz.
RHUBARB	1/2 oz.	24 to 48	18 to 24			
RUTABAGA	1/8 oz.	18 to 24	6	1/2 to 1		1 pkt.
SALSIFY	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/2		1 pkt.
SPINACH	3/4 oz.	14 to 18	3 to 5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
SQUASH, Summer	1/4 oz.	36 to 48	48 (4 seeds)	1	60 to 70 squash	1 pkt.
SQUASH, Winter	1/4 oz.	72 to 90	72 (4 seeds)	1	35 to 40 squash	1 pkt.
SWISS CHARD	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1 oz.
TOMATO	1/16 oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	1/2	2 bu.	1 pkt.
TURNIP (roots)	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
TURNIP (greens)	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	2 to 4	1/4	1 1/2 bu	1 oz.
WATERMELON	1/2 oz.	72 to 96	72 to 96	3/4	20 fruit	1 pkt.



TOMATO—GULF STATE MARKET



TOMATO—MARGLOBE

WATERMELONS

DALE is the best melon yet introduced. Of highest quality, it is oblong, the skin is deep rich green, slightly mottled a darker green. Seed is white and the flesh is bright red.

CLETEX (Spotted Watson)—Similar in size and shape to Tom Watson but with dark green irregular on lighter green background of rind. Flesh red and sweet, rind tough enough for shipping.

KLECKLY SWEET (Monte Cristo) is very desirable for home garden or nearby markets. Fruit medium sized, oval and skin dark green; flesh bright red and very sweet. Skin is brittle.

NEW WONDER—Resembles the Watson in shape, but thicker. The color is dark solid green, rind thin, but tough. Flesh is red, solid heart and does not show a hollow. Exceptionally fine eating melon for home and market use. The seed is white. Extremely prolific.

STONE MOUNTAIN is becoming more popular throughout the South and our pure-bred seed is much in demand. Grows round, almost square-shaped, and very sweet. It's a rich dark red, has medium rind and the flesh is an attractive deep red. Good, rich melon soil will produce crops averaging 40 to 80 pounds to the melon.

TOM WATSON (90 days)—Combines the eating qualities of the Kleckly and the shipping qualities of the Alabama Sweet. The large mottled green melon often weighs 50 pounds, measures 18 to 24 inches in length and 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Rind is very thin but exceedingly tough.

ALABAMA SWEET (Improved)—For shipping. Fruit large, oblong with rather thin but tough rind. Medium green with deeper green mottled stripes. Flesh bright red, fine grained and sweet.

Ounce 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

SPINACH

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY is the variety most generally used in the East and throughout the South for shipping. Leaves large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich deep green. One of the earliest varieties.

SMOOTH BROADLEAF SPINACH—Decidedly the best of the round seeded thick leaved group. Enormous yield, long standing character, and the deep green color and smooth character of the leaves makes it a highly recommended type for canning as well as for home and market use.

Ounce 10c; ¼ lb. 25c.

SQUASH

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP is very early, flat, creamy-white and scalloped. 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Vine is bushy in habit and rather dwarf.

HUBBARD—Fruit is oblong and pointed, heavily warted, dark green in color with orange colored flesh. Remarkable for its keeping qualities.

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK is a highly desirable table sort, very early and productive. Fruit when matured is small and crook necked and covered with wart excrescences.

Ounce 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

TOMATOES

RUTGER'S CERTIFIED are large, smooth, heavily meated and globular in shape. Earlier than Marglobe and matures as early as the Earliana.

JOHN BAER—An extra early scarlet fruited variety of top quality. Hardy and exceptionally productive. One of very early varieties to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties.

DWARF CHAMPION—Sometimes called Tree Tomato because it stands upright without trellising. Fruit medium sized, smooth, uniform and purplish carmine color.

EARLIANA—Most popular Extra Early Red. Southern shippers use Earliana for their big planting. Has sturdy vine and produces fruit in compact masses. Its early ripening is hastened by sparse foliage.

JUNE PINK is extra early, purplish pink and similar to Earliana in growth, vine and shape. A valuable variety for market gardeners who want very early, purplish pink fruit.

GULF STATE MARKET (77 days) is valuable for shipping. Fruit purplish-pink, large and of uniform size, globe shaped, smooth and firm.

MARGLOBE—This new main-crop or mid-season tomato is wilt resistant bred for use in disease infested district. Plants are vigorous and prolific and yield oversize fruit, averaging 7½ ounces in weight.

McGEE originated in Texas. Claimed to yield splendid crops when others fail. Bright crimson in color, solid and of superior flavor.

PONDEROSA is a purplish-pink tomato of largest size. The vines are vigorous and prolific. Fruit is solid with very few seeds and quite free from acid. Ripens about midseason.

STOCKDALE—A second early scarlet fruited variety maturing about a week earlier than Marglobe. Plant rather open in habit with medium heavy foliage. Fruits large, globe or sub-globe, smooth and well colored. Recommended for both canners and shippers particularly where length of growing season is less than average.

GOLDEN QUEEN—The best large yellow fruited tomato. Fruits large; deep but flattened; bright golden yellow; firm smooth and attractive.

ALL TOMATOES, 40c Ounce; ¼ lb. \$1.40

SMALL FRUITED VARIETIES

YELLOW PEAR—Fruits 2 inches; pear shaped.

RED CHERRY—Fruits small, round; rich, deep red.

TURNIPS

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—The roots are large, purple or dark red above the ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Roots can be used for table when about 3 inches in diameter but can be grown larger for stock feeding.

EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED are extensively used for table purposes. Leaves are few, entire, upright in growth. Roots are flat, medium size and the flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Used for table when 2½ inches in diameter but can be grown larger for stock feeding.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED—Very early and a table favorite in the South. Leaves are entire, toothed on the margin but not divided or lobed, upright in growth.

SHOGIN TURNIP is specially valuable for turnip greens. Leaves grow upright, about 2 feet high when fully developed, a factor which makes it practically free from insect attacks.

Ounce 10c; ¼ lb. 25c.

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF STAFFEL'S FRESH VEGETABLE SEEDS

—WHAT TO PLANT—WHERE TO PLANT—HOW TO PLANT

ARTICHOKE (True Artichoke, not Jerusalem Artichoke). Sow seed in March or April, giving young plants protection until danger of frost is past. In transplanting, set in rows about four feet apart and about two feet apart in the row. In mild climates plants produce a crop of buds the second year. Where winters are severe, protect the crown with a heavy mulch.

CABBAGE. Set out both early and late cabbage as soon as there is no danger of frost. Have the rows about three feet apart. Set the plants two feet apart in the row.

BUSH BEANS. Plant when all danger of frost is past. With the corner of the hoe, make rows about two feet apart and an inch and a half deep across the space you are going to plant. Drop the beans along the row about two or three inches apart. Cover with fine soil and press down firmly with the hoe. When the plants come up, thin them so that they stand about six inches apart.

POLE BEANS. Plant at about the same time as bush beans. Get poles four to eight feet long. Drive them into the ground in rows that are about four feet apart. Set the poles three feet apart in the row. Have the rows run north and south. Around each stake, plant five to eight beans about an inch and a half or two inches deep. Press the soil down firmly. When the plants come up, thin out all except the four strongest plants at the base of each pole. Train these to climb in one direction around the poles. Hoe around the plants often to keep the soil loosened.

CAULIFLOWER. The same methods that produce good cabbage will produce good cauliflower. The only difference is that cauliflower heads must be protected from sunlight to make sure of the desirable white curd. Gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, do not cramp the heads.

BEETS. Plant beets about the same time as radishes and lettuce. Have the soil fine and loose. Make rows about an inch deep and about 18 inches apart. Sow the seeds about an inch apart in the row. Cover with soil, and press it down firmly. Keep the weeds out when the plants come up. As soon as the tops are about three inches tall, pull out some of them and cook them for greens. Keep thinning and using the young plants until the beet roots stand about six inches apart in the row.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. This vegetable can be grown wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage. It requires the same culture.

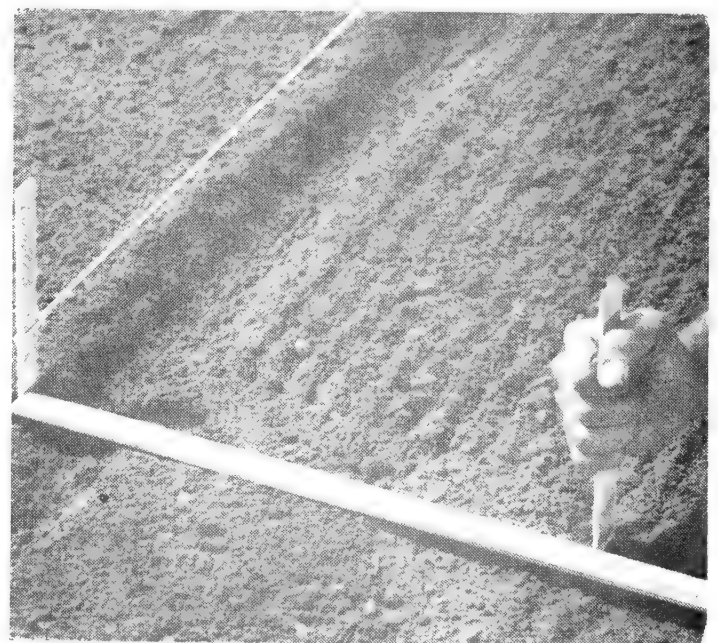
ASPARAGUS. Soak the seed 24 hours before planting. Sow in rows about 18 inches apart, and 15 to 20 seeds to the foot. Cover two inches deep. Thin the young plants to about one inch apart. Hoe frequently. Set plants in permanent beds the following spring.

CARROTS. Sow carrot seed as early as radishes and lettuce. Make the rows in the same way as for beets. Sow the seed thinly, letting it drop a little at a time from the corner of the packet. Cover the seed with about half an inch of soil and press it down firmly. When the plants are about two inches tall, thin them so that they will not crowd each other. Keep out the weeds. Hoe around the plants often to keep the soil loosened.

CELERY. Celery seed will sprout at comparatively low temperatures, but it needs constant and abundant moisture. The soil for starting plants should be fine and loose, and the seed must be covered only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. It takes about two weeks for seed to sprout. For fall and winter use in the North seed may be planted from March 15 to May 15. When seedlings have three or four leaves well started, prick out about three inches apart each way. Keep the soil moist and transplant to open ground when plants are 75 to 90 days old.



PLANTING TIP: Fill a shallow box or flat with fine soil or builder's sand and soil. Make shallow depressions with a straight-edge flat stick. Scatter seed from packet . . . not too thickly. Cover with soil and tamp down with the flat of hand or smooth board.



PLANTING TIP: Be sure and plant your rows even and straight. This will give you a neat garden and will simplify it's care and cultivation later. Stretch a cord between two upright sticks and work your yard stick or tape measure at right angles to it. A sharp stick will make deep enough, even depressions.

CHINESE CABBAGE. This vegetable is easily raised as a succession crop. The plants can be set out in the rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables. Do not plant too early.

COLLARDS. Sow the seed thickly in rows in rich ground, transplanting, when about four inches in height; or sow where the plants are to remain and when well-started thin to two or three feet apart in the row.

CORN. Plant when all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm and dry. If planted in cold, wet soil, the kernels will rot. Make a shallow hole in the soil with the corner of the hoe. Drop in six kernels of corn. Cover with about one inch of fine soil and press down firmly. This is called a "hill" of corn. Have the hills about four feet apart, and plant in rows about four feet apart. When the corn is six inches high, thin out all except three or four of the strongest plants in each hill. Hoe the corn often, but do not hoe too deeply.

CUCUMBER. Delay planting until all danger of frost is past. Soil should be warm, fairly moist, and loose. Seed must be covered about one-half inch deep. Plant in hills, dropping eight or ten seeds to the hill. When six inches tall, thin to three in a hill.

EGG PLANT. This semi-tropical fruit requires continuous warm weather for best results. The seed germinates slowly and should be started in a hotbed. Set the plants in the open ground when two inches tall if the weather continues warm. Shade young plants from hot sun and spray with Paris Green to protect from potato bugs.

ENDIVE. For early use sow in rows about April 15; for later supply sow in June or July. When well started, thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center to blanch the heart of the plant. Two or three successive plantings during July will provide endive for winter use. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, being careful to take plenty of soil with the roots and to avoid injury to the leaves. Pack closely together and store in dark cellar.

GARLIC. Separate sections or "cloves" of each bulb and set in rows ten or twelve inches apart and four inches apart in the row. Take up in fall and store in cool, dry place.

HORSE-RADISH. Set roots in ground vertically, small end down, with tops of roots one to three inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the leaves cover the ground; their shade will keep down weeds.

KALE OR BORECOLE. Sow the seed about one-half inch deep in rows two or three feet apart. When the plants come up, thin them so that they are from 18 to 24 inches apart in the row.

KOHL RABI. As early in spring as possible, sow the seed in rows in light, rich soil. When plants are well established, thin to six inches apart in the row. Plant at intervals of ten days for a succession of bulbs until hot weather, after which they fail to grow. For fall use, plant the last of July.

LEEK. Sow in rows early in spring, covering one-half inch deep. Thin the plants to six inches apart in the row and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If you desire very white and tender leeks, transplant when about six inches tall, set four inches apart in trenches about two feet apart, and gradually earth up like celery.

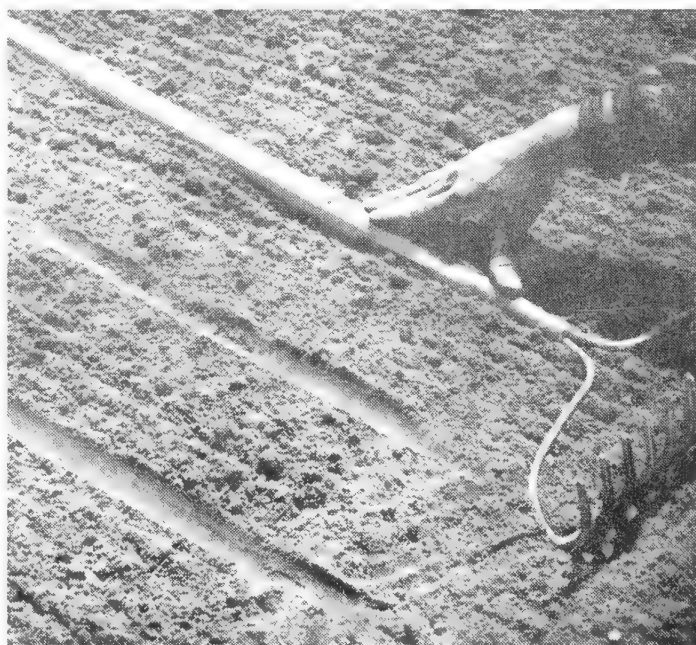
LETTUCE. Sow lettuce seed as soon as the ground can be worked. Make rows the same as for carrots and beets. Sow the seed thinly, letting it run out slowly from the corner of the packet. Cover with about half an inch of soil and press down firmly. If the plants of loose-leaf lettuce look crowded when they come up, thin them a little. Thin head lettuce plants so that they stand about eight inches apart in the row. Have the rows at least eighteen inches apart. Lettuce does best when the weather is cool and moist.

MUSKMELON. In sections where summers are short, seed can be planted indoors or in hotbeds in small boxes. The young plants can be transferred to the garden when danger of frost is past. If practicable, spade in a liberal forkful of well-rotted manure at the bottom of each hill. The rows should be at least six feet apart, and the hills two to three feet apart in the rows. In general, the culture is the same as that for cucumber.

WATERMELON. Raising watermelons requires about the same culture as muskmelons except that the vines need more room. Hills should be liberally manured, and cultivation careful and thorough.



PLANTING TIP: Plant directly from Staffel's seed packets by tapping gently with the forefinger; it helps distribute the seeds evenly in the row. Do not put too many seeds in one concentrated spot.



PLANTING TIP: To make a shallow depression just right for sowing tiny seeds—lay the rake handle flat on the ground and press it in slightly. Soil must be very finely prepared for small seeds.



PLANTING TIP: After planting, press the soil down firmly with the flat of the hoe to bring the seeds into contact with the soil moisture and hasten germination.

MUSTARD. Sow at the same time as radishes and lettuce. Make the rows in the same way. Sow the seed thinly and cover with about half an inch of soil. Press down firmly. When the plants are about two or three inches high, thin them so that they are about six inches apart in the row. Mustard plants make the best greens when they are given plenty of water so that they grow quickly.

OKRA or GUMBO. Okra seed does not germinate well at cool temperatures, and planting should be delayed until the ground is warm. Drop four or five seeds to the foot and cover about an inch deep. Thin to about one and one-half feet in the row and keep thoroughly cultivated.

ONION. Onion seed germinates well in cool weather. Plant as soon as the soil can be prepared. Shallow planting is advisable,—one-fourth to one-half inch. When a few inches tall, the young plants can be thinned to prevent crowding, and the plants removed can be used as green onions. After that, they can be pulled as needed, and those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter.

PARSLEY. The seed is even slower to germinate than parsnip. It grows best in rich mellow soil and should be sown as early as possible in rows with a covering of not more than one-half inch of soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up, thin them to eight to twelve inches apart in the row. As soon as those of the curled varieties are about three inches tall, cut off all the leaves; the new growth will be brighter and better curled. Every cutting will improve the quality of the leaves.

PARSNIP. Parsnips grow best in loose, rich, sandy loam but will make good roots in any soil that is reasonably rich and deep. Stony soil and raw manure are likely to produce branched or misshapen roots. The seed requires steady abundant moisture for germination and should be sown as early as practicable. Sow in rows and when well up thin to five inches apart in the row. Keep the ground moist if possible. Parsnips are improved by freezing, and a portion of the crop can be left in the ground all winter to be dug in spring when the ground has thawed.

PEPPERS. Culture, soil, and temperature requirements for peppers are about the same as for eggplant. A moderate dressing of guano, poultry manure, or complete commercial fertilizer hoed into the soil after the plants are six to eight inches tall will be beneficial.

PEAS. Peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture, and long daylight hours. They are not injured by light frosts and may be planted as early in spring as the soil will permit. By planting some of several varieties at the same time, a well-arranged succession can be obtained, extending over a period of 30 days. Successive plantings of a desirable variety will also provide a succession, but this cannot be extended over as long a period with good results. All varieties more than one and one-half feet tall do better if staked up or otherwise supported when four to six inches tall. Use sharpened branches of trees set between the double rows.

PUMPKIN. Pumpkins are less sensitive to unfavorable conditions of soil and weather than melons or cucumbers, but they are cultivated in about the same way.

RADISH. Sow radish seed as early as the ground can be worked. Make the rows in the same way as for lettuce, beets, and carrots. Sow the seed thinly, and cover with about half an inch of soil. If the plants seem crowded when they come up, thin them out. Radishes will be crisp and tender if they grow quickly and have plenty of moisture.

RHUBARB. Sow seed in rows an inch deep and thin the plants to six inches apart. In the fall transplant to a permanent location, setting the plants three to four feet apart. The stalks should not be taken for use the first year.

RUTABAGA. This vegetable requires a longer growing season than turnip and needs more moisture. Seed may be sown from mid-June to mid-July. Culture is practically the same as for turnip except that the plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches apart in the rows. When grown, pull, top, and store in cool cellar or pit.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER. Sow seed early and quite deep, giving about the same culture as for parsnip. Succeeds best in light, rich soil that has been stirred quite deeply.

SORREL. Sow in rows early in spring and thin the seedlings to six or eight inches apart in the row. Cutting may begin in about two months, and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

SPINACH. Plant seed as early as that of radishes and lettuce. Have the soil fine and loose. Make the rows about 18 inches apart. Sow the seed thinly, and cover with about an inch of soil. Press down firmly. When the plants are about three inches tall, thin them so that they are about five inches apart in the row. Keep out the weeds.

SQUASH. Plant about the same time as corn, when the ground is warm and dry. Make hills the same as for corn, about four to six feet apart. Put six or eight seeds in each hill. Cover with about an inch of fine soil and press down firmly. When the plants come up, thin them so that only three or four of the strongest ones are left in each hill. Well-rotted manure may be mixed with the soil in each hill before the seeds are planted.

SWISS CHARD. Plant at about the same time as lettuce and radishes. Make the rows in the same way, and about 18 inches apart. Sow the seeds about one inch apart in the row, and cover with about an inch of soil. When the plants are three or four inches high, thin them so that they are eight or ten inches apart in the row. Hoe the plants often, and keep out the weeds.

TOMATO. Set out tomato plants when the weather is warm and sunny, and there is no danger of frost. Set the plants three or four feet apart each way so that they will have plenty of room. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out if the ground is dry. Hoe often until the plants are quite large.

TURNIP. For summer turnips, sow the seed as early as that of radishes and lettuce. Scatter the seed, or sow it in rows like those of radishes and lettuce. Cover the seed with about half an inch of soil. For fall and winter turnips; sow the seed in July in the same way.

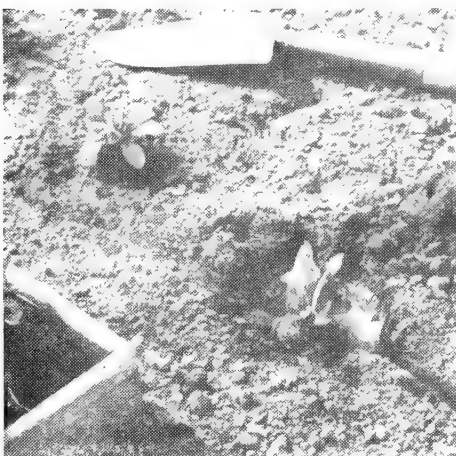
How To Transplant SEEDLINGS



Proper methods in setting the young plants outdoors are just as important as good care while getting them started indoors. The same is true when thinning out a garden row. Choose a day that is cool and cloudy or do the transplanting in the afternoon. Water the plants well before disturbing them.



Dig hole in which seedling is to be transferred and fill with water, giving water time to soak in good before imbedding seedling. Avoid injury to the roots in taking up the plants and, if possible, keep a ball of earth around them until they are set in the hole.



Place seedling carefully in the hole and just as carefully firm the soil around the roots so that they can take hold securely. Keep in mind that too much tamping will harden the soil and endanger the seedling. Soil which is hard-packed will choke out normal plant growth and loosely packed soil, except in certain cases, will encourage toppling of plants.



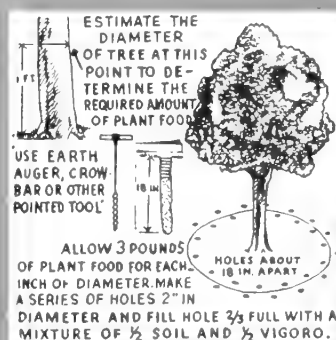
Firming the soil around the roots is important. Care should be taken to use the same soil in transplanting as the one in which the plant made its original stand. Do not try to transplant seedlings when too small; two or three inches high is sufficient. When transplanting from indoors to outdoors it is a good idea to harden the young plants to outdoor conditions by setting the boxes outside in good weather before transplanting.



GARDENING TIP: Space large seeds evenly in the furrow by dropping them by hand. Do not sow seeds of beans, peas and corn too close together.

HOW TO FEED TREES

TRANSPLANTING. Dig a hole deep enough and wide enough to accommodate the roots without cramping. The amount of Vigoro to use depends upon the size of the tree. Use 1 pound of Vigoro for a hole approximately 5 feet in diameter. Vary the amount proportionately for smaller and larger trees, depending upon the size of hole required



to accommodate them. Provide about 3 in. loose soil in the bottom of the hole, and mix one-half the Vigoro with this soil. Set in the tree and fill half the hole with soil. Then apply the balance of the Vigoro and work it thoroughly into the soil.

Fill hole and pack firmly around the tree. Water.

GROWING TREES. Feed any time from early spring to August 15. Trees can also be fed in the fall and winter, after they are dormant. Make holes about 2 inches in diameter and 12 to 18 inches deep, in a zigzag fashion, as shown in the illustration, slightly inside and outside the branch spread. Make holes with a crowbar, electric drill, or earth auger. Fill holes with a mixture of half Vigoro and half soil. Then water. In figuring the requirements of a tree, allow 3 pounds of Vigoro to each inch of diameter of the trunk, measuring 4 feet above the ground.

EVERGREENS. Be sure to feed your evergreens. These trees usually represent a substantial investment. Proper feeding encourages healthy growth, improved resistance to disease and insect attacks and promotes better color. Follow the procedure recommended for deciduous trees but **FEED ONLY ONE-HALF AS MUCH.**

**GOOD FEEDING MEANS
GOOD GROWING**

STAFFEL'S LAWN GRASS SEED . . . Makes Better Lawns

A truly beautiful lawn is a definite asset to any home. Here the family can play . . . entertain . . . dine or picnic beneath shade of trees, in privacy on a weed-free lawn beautified with borders of lovely shrubs and flowers. The basis of any successful outdoor living room is a lawn that can take it. This means a lawn with deep-growing roots . . . the kind you get by planting by first-quality seed and giving it first-quality care. Staffel's lawn seed is the best that your money can buy anywhere at any price. Plant it with the assurance that you are planting the best.



STAFFEL'S ENGLISH RYE GRASS is a vivid green winter grass. Grows in shady places where Bermuda fails. Ideal for replacing Bermuda in October without danger of killing Bermuda lawn. 35c lb.; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

STAFFEL'S ITALIAN RYE GRASS surpasses Perennial Rye in earliness and lasts about a year. Recommended for winter and early spring planting. Sow five pounds to plot 20x50. Also an ideal pasture grass. 25c lb.

STAFFEL'S CARPET GRASS makes a thick, leafy sod that improves with close cutting. May be grown wherever temperature does not fall below 10 degrees. Sow 10 lbs. to acre for pasture, 20 lbs. for lawn. Plant from May to September. An excellent pasture grass. \$1.00 lb.

STAFFEL'S KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. Sow in fall and mix 2 parts Staffel's White Dutch Clover with 8 parts Kentucky Blue Grass. Slow germination. Lasts about a year. 50c lb.

STAFFEL'S WHITE DUTCH CLOVER grows exceptionally well in shady places. For best results mix with English Rye, one pound to four pounds is sufficient for 1000 square feet. \$1.00 lb.

MIXTURE FOR SUNNY LAWNS

STAFFEL'S QUICK BERMUDA GRASS is the only successful spring and summer grass that stands the Texas sun. One-half pound of Bermuda mixed with four quarts of fine soil or sand will plant 1000 square feet. Bermuda grass must be kept moist until germination in warm weather. Ten day germination. Very popular for pasture grass. \$2.00 lb.

MIXTURE FOR SHADY LAWNS

STAFFEL'S SHADY PLACE MIXTURE is ideal for patching up those unsightly bare patches under trees, between adjoining houses and under roofs. This mixture is made up of short growing, fine leaved grasses that will give you an ever green-sod in densely shaded spots. Plant 5 pounds to 1000 square feet. 50c lb.

MIXTURE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

STAFFEL'S RED TOP is a variety well adapted to growing where extensive care cannot be expended on the lawn. Leaf blades are narrow, becoming very thin with turf cultivation. Gains maximum development in early fall. Succeeds in all soils. Plant one pound per 400 square feet. 40c lb.

FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE STEPS IN MAKING A BEAUTIFUL, MORE WEED-FREE NEW LAWN

The lawn area is of greatest importance in any landscape plan. You want it to be weed-free, thick and sturdy so it can take hard usage. The best way to assure that kind of a lawn is to see that it is properly made and properly maintained. Here are six steps to successful new lawn making:

1. Spade deeply. At least to a depth of 6 inches.
2. Pulverize the soil thoroughly, working in humus material (such as peat moss) or sand as required to condition the soil.
3. Put on 4 pounds of a dependable fertilizer such as Vigoro per 100 square feet of area and work it into the top inch or two of the seed bed.
4. Seed, with good grass seed. You need a carefully cleaned seed, low in weed content and high in germination, to get a good lawn started quickly.
5. Roll the lawn to compact the soil and assure good contact between soil and seed. If you do not have a roller find some means of tamping down soil enough to assure contact.
6. Water with a fine spray daily until germination of seed is complete. Carpet grass seed requires 9 to 10 weeks (sometimes longer) to germinate.

TO KEEP YOUR LAWN LOVELY

1. Soak the lawn when you water it. Soaking once a week is much more beneficial than daily sprinkling.
2. Feed the lawn regularly in early spring and again in early fall with Vigoro, or a similar complete plant food.
3. Reseed bare spots as they occur. You don't want weeds to get a foothold. They will if sturdy, thriving grass plants are not there to keep weeds out.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

We Don't Have A Thing Against Yankees!

. . . but we sure can't say the same thing about northern and eastern seed catalogs . . . pretty and nice as they are for their own sections. You see, folks . . . lots of plants that make themselves at home up there in those cool climates and grow right tall and sturdy just can't make good down South. They just seem to get poorer the more they're exposed to our kindly old sunshine. Lots of folks come in complaining about certain types of seeds they order up North. That's why we urge you to buy only seed which is recommended for this section. Your chance of making a good crop will sure be improved.



STAFFEL'S PASTURE GRASSES

The importance of planting only pasture grasses which have proven themselves in this area cannot be too strongly stressed. Too much depends on the success of the crop to take chances with "bargain" seeds and seed whose success on local soils has been dubious in the past. We strongly urge you to take advantage of the information which can be made available to you through your county agent. We have listed here those varieties which, on the whole, have proven most popular and successful in this section but sell many more. We will be very happy to give you information and prices on any grass you want.

(ALL PRICES BELOW SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
WRITE US FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES.)

STAFFEL'S DALLIS GRASS (Domestic)

Furnishes hay and pasture all year round in the South. Supplies two fine quality hay cuttings in Cotton Belt. Stands light frost and does well on soil with plenty of moisture. Sow from 1st of March until middle of April: 6 to 8 pounds to the acre. 60c lb.

STAFFEL'S JOHNSON GRASS

A valuable hay and foliage grass yielding three cuttings per season. Relished by all stock. Cut when seed heads begin to form. Sow 30 pounds per acre. 30c lb.

STAFFEL'S SUDAN GRASS

Grows successfully on all kinds of land, stands dry weather and does not blight under excessive rainfall. Grows 5 to 10 feet and the feeding value is equal to that of Millet, and Johnson Grass. As many as four cuttings have been made in one season, depending on length of season. Free from Johnson grass seed by test of U. S. Department of Agriculture. Plant 5 to 10 pounds per acre in drills; 30 to 40 pounds broadcast. 15c lb.

STAFFEL'S DOMESTIC RESQUE GRASS

Does well on most soils, but best results can be secured on moist soils. Useful for winter and spring. Comes up again in fall if allowed to reseed itself. Sow in September and October, broadcasting seed at rate of 15 to 25 pounds per acre. 40c lb.

STAFFEL'S VELVET OR MESQUITE GRASS

Must not be confused with Texas Curly Mesquite. Produces a strong growth of soft broad leaves and has no stem or stalk which makes it coarse. Makes excellent hay when cut in full bloom. Plant in September, October or early spring. 20 to 25 pounds seed to the acre.

STAFFEL'S RHODES GRASS

Perennial, hay and pasture crop. Especially adapted to South where temperatures seldom fall below 18 degrees. Grows over four feet high, with fine leafy stem. Easily cured. Offers three to five cuttings per season. Broadcast 12 pounds of seed per acre, going over the field twice, six pounds each way. 75c lb.

Put New Pep Into Your Soil With Staffel's FERTILIZERS

STAFFEL'S COPPERAS—Here is an element which will bring new life to tired, under-nourished alkaline soils in San Antonio and vicinity. Heavy limestone, or caliche, deposits make our garden soils so alkaline that plant life is not given a chance to grow successfully. Staffel's Copperas combats this alkalinity, making the soil receptive to other plant foods. It works wonders with azaleas, camellias, gardenias and other plants which need an acid soil. Price: 100 lb. \$3.50, 25 lb. \$1.20, 11 lb. 60c, 5 lb. 30c.

STAFFEL'S MINERAL 16—A wonderful mineral formula for supplying life-giving manganese and other essential elements necessary to normal plant growth. Highly successful in isolated gardens which need special treatment to make them fertile. Price: 2lb. 35c.

STAFFEL'S SULPHATE OF ALUMINA—Acts quickly on sick soils, like Copperas, to put them on the acid side if the soil is too alkaline. Alkaline soils "lock up" the available plant food and so the plants starve. Very few plants will grow successfully in an alkaline soil, preferring a neutral to acid medium. Price: 4 lb. 25c, 10 lb. 60c, 100 lb. \$4.00.

(We will welcome your inquiries for prices on larger quantities on any of the above mentioned fertilizers).

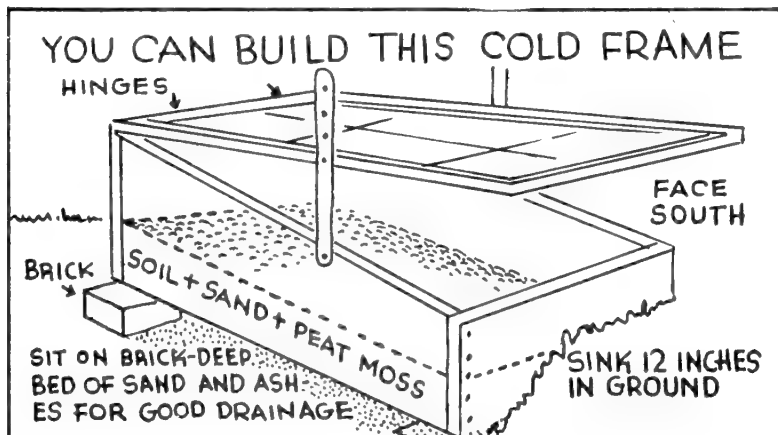
STAFFEL'S SULPHATE OF POTASH	Lb. 10c
STAFFEL'S NITRATE OF SODA	10c
STAFFEL'S ZINC SULPHATE	15c
STAFFEL'S MANGANESE SULPHATE	10c
STAFFEL'S AMMONIUM SULPHATE	10c
STAFFEL'S COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER	5c
STAFFEL'S MURIATE OF POTASH	10c
STAFFEL'S ACID PHOSPHATE	5c

Ask us about prices on larger quantities. All above prices are plus postage.

STAFFEL'S SPECIAL AZALEA MIXTURE

This is a specially prepared and complete plant food designed specifically for acid-soil plants. No other plant food is necessary to prepare your Camellia and Azalea soils for planting nor to doctor the soil if your Azaleas and Camellias look listless or yellow.

10c a pound; 3 pounds 25c (Not Postpaid)



A cold frame is a must for every amateur gardener. It's merely a glass topped box set in or upon the ground which, while protecting the contents from wind and frost, is heated by the sun in the daytime and this heat may be retained at night by a mat covering. Locate in a sheltered place where it will be protected from north and northwest winds. Placed to receive southern and eastern exposure it will receive the maximum heat and light. **SOIL:** For growing more mature plants, fertility is necessary but for starting seed and maturing seedlings a rich soil is a detriment. A well developed plant usually thrives in rich soil which is liable to burn the roots of younger plants. Whatever the use, the soil must drain well at all times. Mix sand or ashes in the soil to make it break easily when compacted, while damp, into a ball. **COVERING:** A mat made of an old rug or quilt is ideal for covering on sudden changes or cold nights, late in spring. Tie it down securely but be sure and remove it during the day.

STAFFEL'S "Texas-Loving" SEED CORN

Corn Which Really Thrives In Texas

STAFFEL'S DROUGHT RESISTER

The easiest and cheapest way for you to increase your yield per acre is to plant this superior white seed corn. Staffel's DROUGHT RESISTER is a new name but not a new strain. It's an early maturing Native White Corn that has been bred many years to meet Texas conditions. This is a Southern strain. Northern corns are not adapted to Southern conditions.

STAFFEL'S CERTIFIED YELLOW DENT

Produces large ears and grain and matures in 100 days.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN

Well known to progressive farmers in Southwest.

STAFFEL'S CERTIFIED YELLOW SURE CROPPER CORN

Matures early, is drought resisting and stalks are short to medium in height. Leaves are wide and thick, ears large, and bears a large cob. Well suited for upland soils that are inclined to be droughty.

REESE YELLOW DROUGHT RESISTER (Certified)

An early corn that reaches maturity in 75 to 80 days. An excellent feed corn with a high shelling percentage.

REESE WHITE DROUGHT RESISTER (Certified)

Has all the qualities of the Yellow and in addition makes an excellent roasting and canning corn. Excellent for milling. One of the ranking leaders in yields in Texas.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL

Matures in 90 days, giving top quality roasting ears in the spring.

WHITE THOMAS

Small cob and long, full bodied kernel. Well suited to conditions around Beeville, Corpus Christi and San Antonio.

GOLDEN THOMAS

Well suited to Southwest Texas, especially around Beeville, Corpus Christi, and San Antonio. Developed by converting Thomas, a white dent variety to a yellow-seeded strain. Golden Thomas yields as well or slightly better than White Thomas and has a rich golden color.

STAFFEL'S SELECTED SURE CROPPER

Is an excellent early maturing drought resister which has all that its name implies. For early or late planting. Makes superior roasting ears and does well in any county in Texas. A two-crop corn. Our supply of this seed is top quality and we recommend that you plant it this year, when good seed stock is so scarce.

WHITE HYBRID SEED CORN

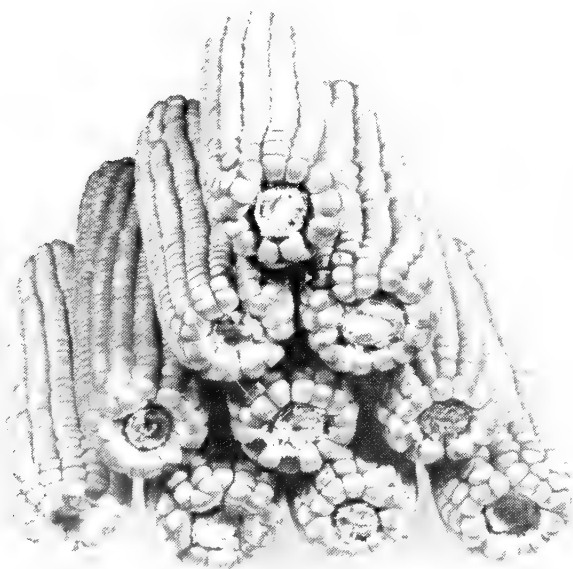
Produced by crossing an inbred strain of White Corn produced by and procured from the Texas Agricultural and Experimental Station with the White Drought Resister. Supply is limited so we suggest that you place your order now. Available in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 or 2 bushel bags. Write us for prices.

STAFFEL'S POPCORN

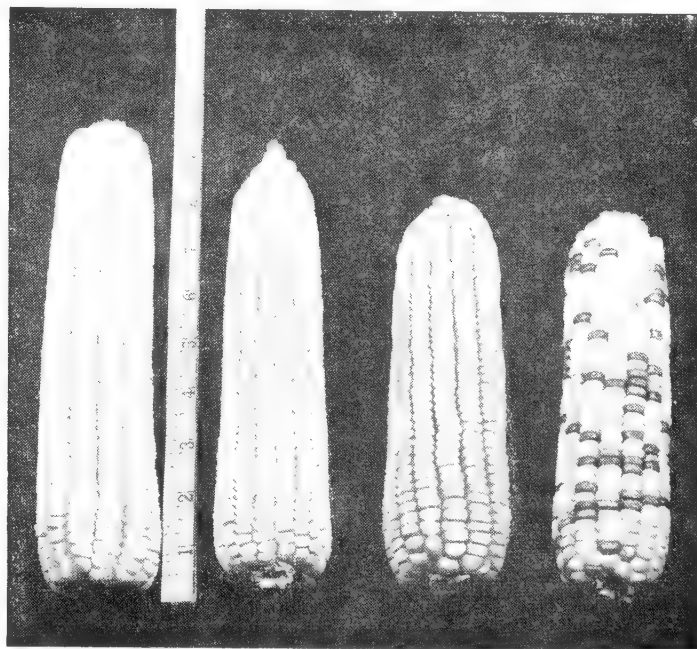
SOUTH AMERICAN LARGE YELLOW

Is the finest available. Yields well even in unfavorable seasons and there is always a good market for it. Plant at rate of 3 to 4 quarts per acre in drills 3 feet apart, dropping seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the rows. Or plant in hills, using 4 to 6 pounds of seed per acre. Cultivate same as field corn, lb. 30c.

ALL PRICES ON THIS PAGE AND NEXT PAGE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. PLEASE WRITE US FOR CURRENT PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES.



YELLOW SURE CROPPER



Left to right: WHITE JUNE CORN, WHITE THOMAS, YELLOW DENT, and MEXICAN JUNE CORN.

STAFFEL'S RELIABLE FEED SEEDS



ALFALFA and CLOVERS

STAFFEL'S ALFALFA does best through fall sowing but good results can be obtained with early spring planting. Care should be taken in preparing the land, applying plenty of lime. Inoculate seed before planting with NITRAGIN, especially if the land has had no previous alfalfa plantings. Dry and rather high ground is preferable for planting. Avoid sowing in wet soils. Plant 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. 45c lb.

STAFFEL'S BURR CLOVER. California hulled seed of exceptionally good quality, thoroughly recleaned. 75c lb.

STAFFEL'S HUBAM CLOVER is a rapid growing annual Sweet Clover attaining a height of 7 feet. Flowers are rich in honey. An excellent cover crop when planted in February or March. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. 35c lb.

STAFFEL'S YELLOW SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus Indica*). Sometimes called sour clover. Wonderful legume, especially adapted to plowing under for green manure. Grows all during winter when planted in fall. Builds up run-down soil and improves the yield of crops that will be planted on the land next spring. Plant 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. 25c lb.

STAFFEL'S SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus Alba*) Scarified seed. Rapid growing clover with white blooms. Excellent for bee food. An ideal soil builder and does well on clay soils. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre.

STAFFEL'S CERTIFIED HEGARI

ARIZONA GROWN. Produces large heads and matures earlier. Stands dry weather, the grain does not shatter and the crop is certain. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in drills. 25c lb.

STAFFEL'S COW PEAS

These peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. It's not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil. It's really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced. Can be sown broadcast in April, May, June or July at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels per acre or may be planted in drills, using 8 to 12 lbs. per acre.

WHIPPOORWILL is ideal for fodder and for reclaiming old and wornout land. Two crops can easily be made in one season. Use ripened, ground peas for excellent cattle fattener. 35c lb.

LARGE BLACK EYED PEAS are an ideal soil improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to other cowpeas. Make a profitable crop for picking the dry peas for sale in our market during the winter. 35c lb.

CREAM PEAS are undisputed queens of the table. None can surpass them for splendid flavor. 35c lb.

BRABHAM COW PEAS are similar to Whippoorwill. Resistant to nematode. Few districts are free from this blight and while other crops nurse it and spread it to other territories, Brabham will discourage its development and may eradicate it from field entirely. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. 35c lb.

BROWN CROWDER PEAS are a fine, large variety and are popular for table use throughout the South and Southwest. 35c lb.

STAFFEL'S SEED OATS

FANCY RED RUST-PROOF is our most popular seller in this section. We buy these oats from first-class reliable farmers from whom we have been buying for years and we pay them a premium because we know what we are buying. These oats are recleaned thoroughly in our modern mill and we sack them in even weight, five-bushel bags. Our demand for these oats is heavy. We will be glad to submit sample for your approval. Sow 2½ to 3 bushels per acre. 10c lb.

STAFFEL'S WINTER BARLEY

WINTER BEARDED BARLEY has splendid hog feeding qualities. In some sections it is used almost entirely for horses and mules. Excellent winter grazing. Yields 50 to 75 bushels of grain per acre. Not damaged by hard freezes. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre. 15c lb.

STAFFEL'S RED TOP CANE SEED (Certified)

Leads all other varieties. Strictly a forage crop and possible to receive from 4 to 5 tons of forage under normal conditions. The certified strain is uniform in growth, smut and disease free and far superior to the old type. 25c lb.

STAFFEL'S SOY (SOJA) BEANS

Plant at the same time you plant corn. Prepare ground as you would for cow peas, sowing the seed in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, dropping two seeds every 6 inches . . . or sow by broadcasting. Do not plant seed over 1½ inches deep. Cut for hay when the pods are well formed, or, if wanted for seed, let the beans mature. Inoculate the seeds with Nitragin. 25c lb. **LAREDO BEANS** have slender, leafy branches and make an unexcelled, high quality hay. Mature in 120 days and yield 30 to 40 bushels of seed per acre. One bushel plants 6 to 8 acres in 3½ foot rows.

ATLAS SORGO

Looks like Hegari but different in many respects. Grown principally for ensilage and will make two to three times the tonnage of red top or other ensilage crops. Grows 8 to 10 feet high with heavy foliage and while the seed may be harvested, best results are obtained when the crop is used for ensilage and cut green. The stalk is sweet like cane and the seed has the feeding value of Hegari and maize.

YELLOW MILO (Dwarf)

Certified and disease resistant. Most successful yet introduced. Grows 3 to 4 feet high and very uniform in growth. Stands hot dry weather exceptionally well. Matures in about 104 days. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in drills. 25c lb.

STAFFEL'S HEGARI

Popular and profitable for grain, forage and ensilage. Stands dry weather, grain does not shatter, the heads are large and full, uniform in growth and the crop is certain. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in drills. 25c lb.

STAFFEL'S SEED POTATOES

BLISS TRIUMPH are smooth, clean and free from prongs and scab—growing stronger and more vigorous, maturing in a shorter time and yielding much more than home-grown seed. This stock is genuine Minnesota grown and there is none better to be had at any price.

IRISH COBBLER is one of the most reliable of the early varieties. It has a handsome, creamy white color and is of excellent quality, making it highly desirable to farmers who want and recognize only the best. It's a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly and is a good keeper.

10 lbs. \$1.50

STAFFEL'S MILLET

BIG GERMAN. Large yield. On good land, with a favorable season, five tons to the acre not uncommon; makes lots of leaves. Should be cut green for best hay and when heads are in full bloom. Must be allowed to ripen if used for seed. Should not be sown before April, when ground gets warm. Sow three pecks to the acre. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre, broadcast. 25c lb.

STAFFEL'S GRAIN SORGHUMS AND RAPE . . . FOR FEED

DWARF ESSEX RAPE has been grown mostly for sheep pasture but is equally valuable as forage crop for cattle, hogs and poultry. The young, tender leaves make luscious table greens and are preferred by many to mustard and other greens. Produces 10 to 25 ton of green forage per acre. Can be grown in the fall as it stands our winters without damage. Sow in drills at rate of 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. 35c lb.

DOUBLE DWARF YELLOW MILO MAIZE is Arizona grown, non-saccharine sorghum, very productive and makes an enormous amount of high-quality grain relished by all stock. Sow in rows 3 feet apart; five to ten pounds of seed per acre. 25c lb.

RED TOP CANE is a saccharine sorghum. Seed is smaller than the amber or orange. Makes fine-quality fodder, in demand all over Texas. 25c lb.

HONEY DRIP CANE is another saccharine sorghum with large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane and much taller. Yields as much as four to five hundred gallons of the very best syrup to the acre. 25c lb.

STAFFEL'S SPANISH PEANUTS

Be sure and write us for quotations on this high quality peanut. Best seed in the world for the best crops in the world.

ENJOY STAFFEL'S FINE BULB

Bulbs, probably more than anything else, require extra care in planting. The right depth, the right time are very important factors which determine the success or failure of your bulb blooms. But equally important is the quality of the bulb itself . . . its pedigree, you might say . . . and the claims made for its breeding.

Staffel's bulbs are all first grade, Number one stock; we sell no others. Every bulb is guaranteed to be exactly as represented . . . all true to type, color and classification.

Runty, bargain house merchandise finds no place in our stock rooms because experience has taught us over a period of many years that undersized gladiolus bulbs, eyeless dahlias and ranunculus with broken roots will make nothing but poor stands, regardless of the care expended on them.

It is important that you buy Number One bulbs. It is important to you and important to us. Rest assured that when you buy Staffel's Number One Bulbs you are buying the best bulbs your money can buy anywhere . . . at any price.

CALADIUM

We specialize in the fancy leaved variety. Exotic, tropical foliage beauties with gorgeous coloring which provide a brilliant subject unexcelled for many uses. Ideal for home, hotel, store or office. Ideal for summer use outdoors around pools and bog gardens or in those shady nooks where color is at such a premium.

30c Each — \$2.50 Doz.

DAHLIAS

AVALON—Clear glistening pure yellow blooms of almost perfect form. Long, sturdy stems. Strong growing.

CAVALCADE—Mulberry, shadings of gold.

FRANCIS LA ROCCO—Yellow.

GOLDEN ECLIPSE—Golden, Autumn Color.

JAMES KIRBY—Brilliant Rose Red.

JEAN KERR—Snow White.

JERSEY BEAUTY—A perfect bloom of eosine pink, carried high on a wiry stem.

LE TOREADOR—Brilliant deep rose.

MRS. I. DE WARNER—Orchid lavender.

THOMAS EDISON—Lovely royal purple.

ROSE FALLON—Dark orange tinted with amber and salmon.

SULTAN O'HILLCREST—A giant with yellow and gold shades.

SAGAMORE—Pure gold flashed with orange.

KENTUCKY—Light salmon orange.

JERSEY WHITE BEAUTY—Clear white.

MRS. L. E. BOUTILLIER—Rich carmine.

JANE COWL—Buff and gold.

Each 35c; Dozen \$3.00

STAFFEL'S TUBEROSES

MEXICAN EVERBLOOMING, the loveliest and most popular we've ever handled. Begins to produce its fragrant flowers in June and blooms continually until frost. In the southern part of the state the bulbs may be left in the ground all winter. 30c dozen.

GLADIOLUS

SNOW PRINCESS—Best white from Pfitzer, the master breeder. A tall and vigorous grower with huge pure white florets, well placed and overlapping.

DEBONAIR—Excellent, commercial pink.

ALGONQUIN—A handsome, tall early variety, broad wide open blooms of brilliant scarlet.

MINUET—Beautiful clear lavender. One of the finest of this color in existence.

PICARDY—Still the champion of them all. Supreme in its delicate coloring of apricot pink, it is also a giant in size and a model in form with its perfectly placed florets, of which ten open before the first fades.

MISS BLOOMINGTON—Clear lemon yellow: flowers received and distinct.

PHYLLIS McQUISTON—A gorgeous, clear, deep shrimp pink.

ETHEL CAVE COLE—Beautiful light pink blooms with rich rosy pink throats.

ROSA VAN LIMA—Clear, pure pink with faint lavender throat markings. An exquisite bloomer.

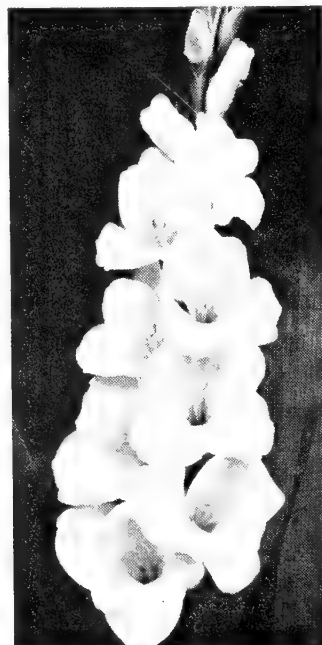
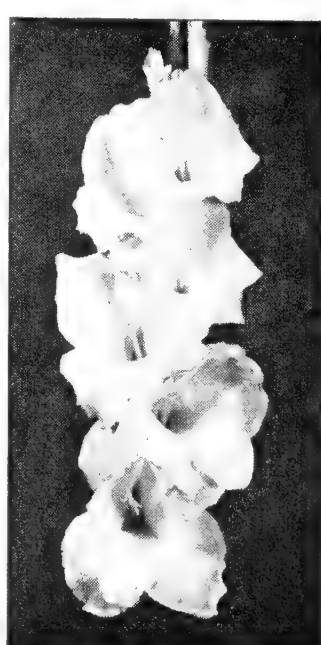
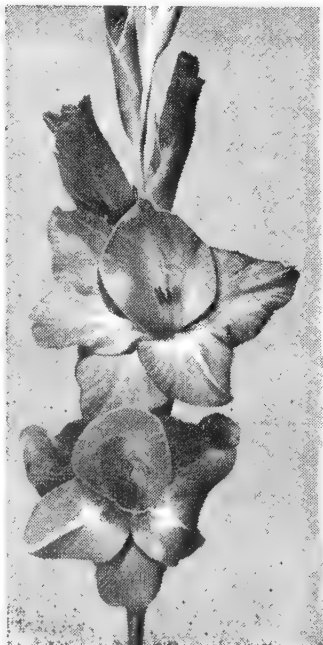
JEANIE—One of the newest, heretofore too expensive for general sale, now at popular No. 1 Bulb price. A rich pink highly sought by commercial growers.

KING LEAR—Huge ruffled blooms; rich reddish purple edged with silver.

STAFFEL'S "GLAD" MIXTURE—A rainbow collection made up of a little of everything . . . but all Number One. Chockful of surprises!

SINGLE COLORS \$1.00 DOZEN

Mixed Colors 75c Dozen



BLOOMS IN YOUR GARDEN!

SPANISH IRIS

KING OF THE BLUES—Standards very dark blue; falls dark blue. A very early Iris of remarkable substance; the best medium-priced blue.

KING OF THE YELLOWS—Standards and falls soft yellow, very early and exceptionally good for forcing. Multiplies well in the garden where it makes a fine show.

SOLFATERRE—Deep purplish blue, deep yellow blotch. Extra large. Dozen 50c.

DUTCH IRIS

WEDGEWOOD Standards blue; falls lighter blue; excellent forcer and makes a bold show in the garden as well.

IMPERATOR—Blue standards which are very broad and strong; the falls are soft blue with narrow orange stripe. Grows 27 inches tall. One of the best.

POGGENBECK—Lovely Purple blue. A sure winner in any garden. One of the best. Dozen 50c.

YELLOW QUEEN.

RANUNCULUS

MIXED COLORS ONLY—Extra large, double flowering Jumbo Claremont hybrids. Dozen 75c

ANEMONES

MIXED COLORS—Poppy single flowering. Dozen 60c

HYACINTHS

L'INNOCENCE—Pure white.

GRAND MAITRE—Blue.

LA VICTOIRE—Red.

LADY DERBY—Light Pink.

QUEEN OF THE PINKS.

KING OF THE BLUES.

Each 15c

CROCUS—Large flowering. Harbingers of spring. First out. 5c Each.

SNOWDROPS—Single flowering. 5c Each.

TULIPS

We have condensed our Tulips listing down to the varieties and colors we know have done well in this section. Buy them with confidence.

BARTIGON—Fiery Red.

FARNECOMBE SANDERS—Clear Scarlet, white base.

PRUNUS—Clear Pink.

PHILIP SNOWDEN—Dark Rose.

THE BISHOP—Blue Black

ZWANENBURG—Pure White.

YELLOW GIANT—Clean, Clear Yellow.

PRIDE OF HAARLEM—Old Rose.

CITY OF HAARLEM—Scarlet. Blue-Black base Edged White.

STAFFEL'S FREEZIAS

PURITY — Plant during September and October. Unexcelled for fragrance.

GENERAL PERSHING—Delicately shaded pink.

GOLDEN WEST—Rich deep yellow.

MIXED COLORS—40c Dozen.

CALLA LILLIES

WHITE OR YELLOW. 25c Each.

REGALE LILLIES

Finest quality, good selection. 35c Ea.

NARCISSUS

PAPER WHITES—Either soil or water.

EMPEROR—Pure yellow, large cup.

EMPRESS—Yellow cup, white saucer.

KING ALFRED—Pure yellow, early.

GOLDEN HARVEST—Yellow.

15c Each. Double nose.

JONQUILS—Old fashioned favorites, large flowering.

2 for 15c—75c Doz.

ORNITHOGALUM

STAR OF BETHLEHEM—Grows in lovely white clusters on tall stalk. 15c Each

BEARDED IRIS

JACINTO—Pink and gold blend.

LOETTIA MICHAUD—Lilac blue.

SUSA—Pansy purple.

CORONATION—Yellow.

JUNE NIGHT—Dark Blue.

PURISSIMA—White.

GOLD STANDARD—Golden yellow.

OCTAVIA—Blue bi-color.

FIRE FALL—Rose-red.

SANTA FE—Ice blue.

MILDRED PRESBY—Cream and violet.

MME. CHERIE—Rose and gold blend.

25c Each

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)

One of the most hardy perennial lilies. Most desirable for Texas.

FULVA—Copper and orange blend.

KWANSO—Double orange and copper blend.

QUEEN OF MAY—Early bright orange.

CITRON BELL—Tall lemon yellow.

GOLDEN BELL—Golden yellow. 25c Each

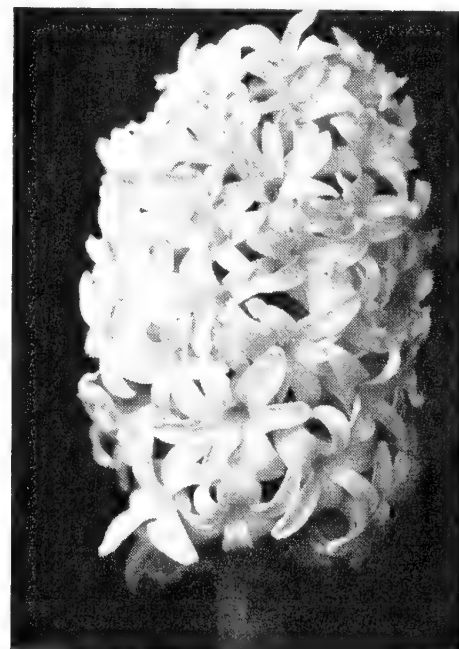
TULIP—PRIDE OF HAARLEM



NARCISSUS—GOLDEN HARVEST



HYACINTH—L'INNOCENCE



TIPS ON BULB CULTURE

GLADIOLUS—Here is perhaps the most useful of all summer flowering bulbs. Excellent to fill in places where perennials have died, or where annuals have failed. Gladiolus are really easy to grow and need no more care than that given other flowers and the soil need not be too fertilized for best results. In fact, too much food promotes production of bulbils or offsets at the expense of good bloom and of a sound center bulb.

Gladiolus bulbs can be planted at any time from earliest spring until July first. In San Antonio and vicinity they really should be planted as early as January, for best results. In this manner you will have enjoyed the blooms long before the really hot weather sets in to stunt them. Bulbs should be treated for thrips before planting (ask us for complete information). Plant 5" to 6" deep in light soil. Shallower planting in light soil isn't recommended because light soils cannot support long plant spikes which might otherwise topple over. 4" in heavy soil is sufficient. If planted too shallow, more bulbils will be produced but not as good flowers. Space 6" apart in rows 24" apart, tho for smaller, older sorts, 4" may be sufficient.

DAHLIAS—The most spectacular fall flower and the one probably which will be your pride and joy. Dahlias should not be planted too early as most varieties will not do well in warm weather. This is true of most except, perhaps, Jersey Beauty, which has been out in front for a long time as the hardiest of them all in this section. Do not keep tubers later than June 1st, since by that time they usually start shriveling and may be injured if kept later. Be sure that your tubers have "eyes" on them or they will not grow successfully. These are tiny growing points which assure growth and are easily seen if the tuber is inspected with care. Dahlias need plenty of potash and phosphorous in additions to a good fertilizer such as Vigoro. This will produce firm tubers that will keep over winter, healthier plants and better blooms.

Leafhoppers which carry disease and which also injure the plant by sucking the juice from leaves and stems are easily controlled by regular dusting or spraying with Staffel's 5% DDT or Staffel's Pyrocid Dust. Mulching with straw, excelsior, peat moss or some other airy, light material will help keep the soil moist and cool. Don't use leaves or grass clippings that mat down and pack because they'll hold in too much moisture.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS—These spectacular foliage plants are particularly valuable because they do well in the shade. Start them with a mixture half sand and half leaf mold at a temperature of over 70°. When the roots are well developed and the shoot is beginning to show, put up in rich soil. Set out in the garden when weather is warm and settled. Elephant ears can be planted directly in soil out of doors but the weather must be warm and settled otherwise they will rot.

TUBEROSE—A warm weather bulb which should be planted in rich soil, with 2" of soil over the tip after the warm weather is warm and settled. Do not try to save the bulbs: these must be grown by a specialist if they are to bloom well. Buy new bulbs each year.

NARCISSUS—Lovely for greenhouse or outdoor growth; generally available from us in September. The tender kinds with smaller flowers in clusters are easily bloomed in bowls of pebbles or peat moss in the living room. Narcissi are not desirable for formal planting but show off to best advantage when they give the impression of not having been planned or planted. With the exception of the Polyanthus kinds all Narcissi are hardy, which means that they can be grown outdoors in the temperate zone tho some winter covering is necessary in severe weather. A slightly sheltered spot without too much sun outdoors is best. Prepare the soil by digging deeply and enriching with well-rotted manure or bonemeal but do not let the manure touch the bulbs. Place the bulbs upright and cover with 5 inches or more of soil.

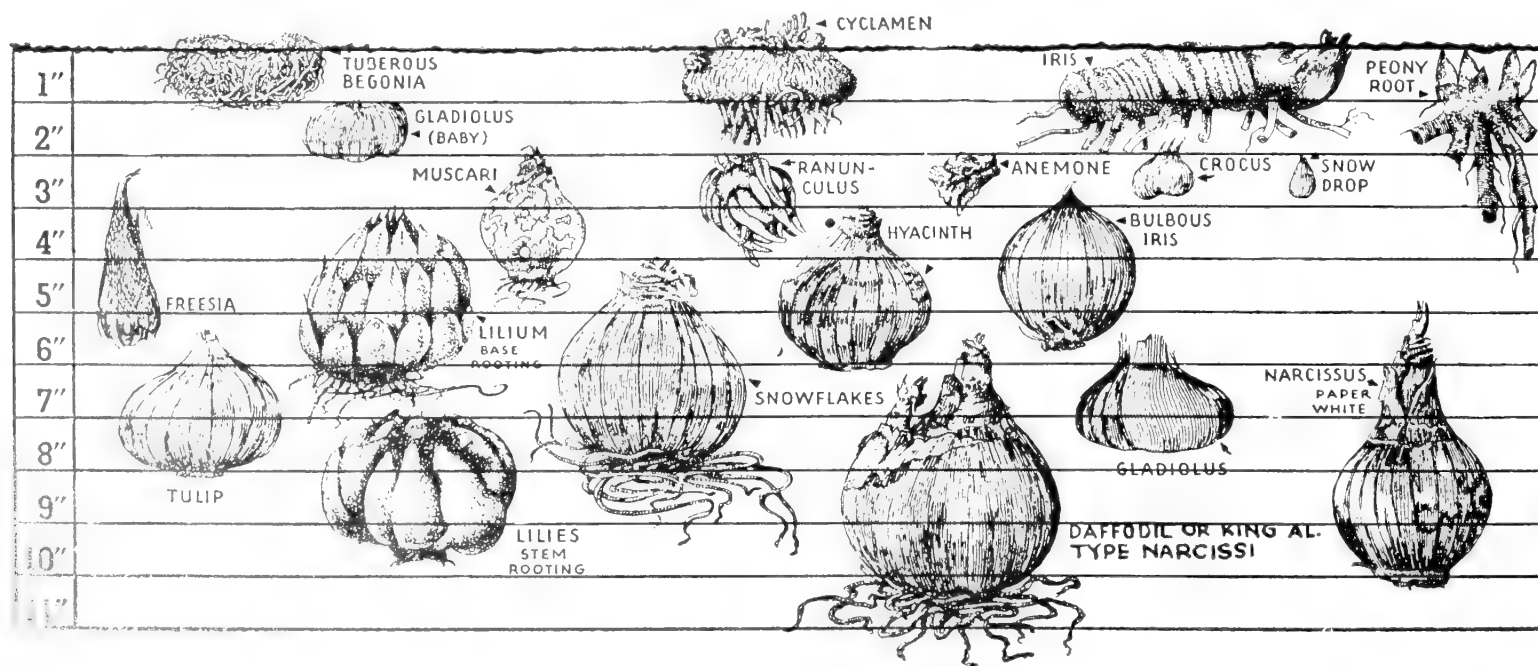
IRIS—(Bearded)—The plants grow good in almost any soil, but they are most satisfactory and less susceptible to disease such as root rot in soils of only moderate fertility. In planting the Iris, the root should be reduced to a single section of the rhizome with a single fan of leaves. The rhizome should be planted horizontally with a light covering of soil; not more than an inch and even less in light soils. **BEARDESS IRIS**: Culture very much the same as the Bearded Iris except at all times the Beardless Iris requires moister conditions and prefer heavier soils.

RANUNCULUS—Plant from early fall to December; early fall for winter bloom, and from that time on in succession until spring. Soak the bulbs in water for a few hours before planting and cover with two inches of soil. In very heavy soils cover with pure sand. The bulbs have finger like projections and these should be planted points down. For a good garden display they should be spaced from four to six inches apart. Do not over water while bulb is freshly planted and in the process of breaking through.

CANNAS—Plant when the apple blossoms appear for best results in good, rich soil. If planted in round beds you will need 37 plants for a 10 foot bed (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 19 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one plant in the center.

LILIES—Require perfect drainage. They like a moist, cool soil. This means that liberal quantities of old well-decayed compost is almost essential for lilies. They will not tolerate lime; your soil should have a pH of 6.5 or below if you want to grow good lilies.

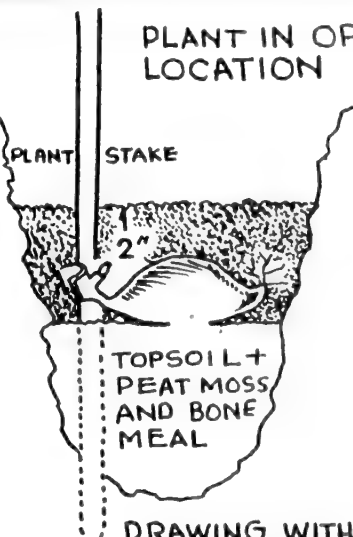
TULIPS—Bulbs can be planted as early as they are available from the dealers which is about September 1st or they may be set out anytime thereafter until the ground actually freezes. The size of the bulb has a definite bearing on the size of the flower that will be produced. With most varieties, bulbs measuring 1½ inches in diameter will make the best showing the first year. Prepare the soil thoroughly by spading it deeply and enriching it with bonemeal or well rotted manure. If possible, do not use a location that was planted to tulips the year before.



HOW TO GROW BEAUTIFUL DAHLIAS

FIELD SEED *Planting Guide*

PLANT IN OPEN, SUNNY, LOCATION

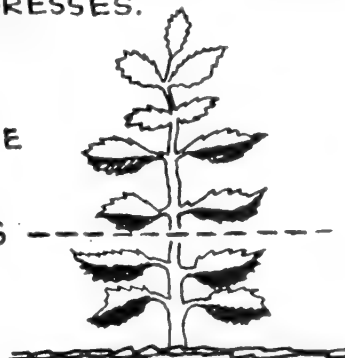


SOIL SHOULD HAVE GOOD DRAINAGE & MOISTURE. IDEAL SOIL IS 1/2 SAND AND 1/2 LOAM

PLANT TUBER FLAT AS INDICATED IN

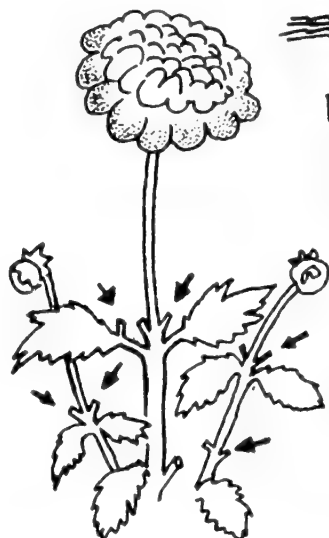
DRAWING, WITH SPROUT NEAREST THE STAKE. FILL IN HOLE AS GROWTH PROGRESSES.

PINCH BACK BY CUTTING ABOVE SECOND JOINT WHEN PLANT IS ABOUT 12 INCHES HIGH.




DIS-BUDDING

DO VERY LITTLE DIS-BUDDING IF QUANTITY BLOOM IS DESIRED. FOR EXHIBITION BLOOM THE CENTER OR CROWN BUD ON EACH SHOOT IS KEPT AND THE OTHERS ARE PINCHED OFF.



DRY WATERING IS BEST.

SOAK... DO NOT SPRINKLE



CULTIVATE DEEPLY EVERY WEEK UNTIL JUST BEFORE BLOOMING SEASON. LIGHT CULTIVATING THEREAFTER AVOIDS INJURY TO FEEDING SURFACE ROOTS.

IMPORTANT: PLANT ONLY TOP QUALITY TUBERS.

Name	Lbs. per Bushel	Amounts per Acre	When to Plant
Alfalfa Seed	60	20-25 lbs.	Sep.-Nov., Feb.-Apr.
Algeria	50	5 lbs.	March-June
Barley	48	2-3 bus.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.
Beans, Mung, in drills	60	5 lbs.	April-June
Beans, Soy, Field, in drills	60	25 lbs.	April-July
Beans, Soy, broadcast	60	75-90 lbs.	April-July
Beans, Velvet, in drills 3 to 5 ft.	60	20-25 lbs.	March-June
Beet, Mangel-Wurzel	60	6 lbs.	Sep. to March
Broom Corn	46	10-20 lbs.	Feb.-June
Corn	56	8-10 lbs.	Feb.-June
Corn, Pop	56	4-5 lbs.	Feb.-May
Cotton	32	1/2-1 bus.	Feb.-June
Clover, Bur. Hulled	60	15-20 lbs.	15 Aug.-Oct.
Clover, Bur. seed in bur	18	20-30 lbs.	15 Aug.-Oct.
Clover, Crimson	60	15-20 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.
Clover, Japan or Lespedeza		20-25 lbs.	Mar.-Apr., Sep.-Nov.
Clover, Yellow (Sour) or (Melilotus Indica)	60	15-20 lbs.	Sep.-Feb.
Clover, Subterranean		20-25 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.
Clover, Sweet, (White) Flow.)	60	15-20 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Clover, White Dutch	50	10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Feterita, in drills		8-10 lbs.	March-June
Grass, Carpet		10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Grass, Dallis	25	10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Nov., Feb.-Apr.
Grass, Johnson		30 lbs.	March-May
Grass, Mesquite or Velvet	50	20-25 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Grass, Sudan, in drills	50	5-10 lbs.	March-June
Grass, Sudan, broadcast		30-40 lbs.	March-June
Grass, Red Top or Herds		10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Mar.
Grass, Rye		20-30 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.
Grass, Rhodes, in drills		5-8 lbs.	March-April
Grass, Rhodes, broadcast	14	10-15 lbs.	March-April
Grass, Rescue		15-25 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.
Grass, Bermuda (for lawn 1 lb. per space 20x20)		8-10 lbs.	March-May
Hegari, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-July
Kaffir Corn, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
Kaffir, Schrock or Sagair	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
Millet, broadcast	50	20-25 lbs.	April-June
Milo Maize, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
Oats, broadcast	32	2 1/2-3 bus.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.
Peanuts, Virginia (Jumbo)	22	1-1 1/2 bus.	March-June
Peanuts, Spanish	30	30 lbs.	March-June
Peanuts, Tennessee	22	1-1 1/2 bus.	
Peas, Canadian Field	60	35-75 lbs.	Sep.-Nov.
Peas, Field or Stock, broadcast	60	1-1 1/2 bus.	March-Nov.
Peas, Field or Stock, in drills	60	8-12 lbs.	March-Nov.
Peas, Austrian Winter, broadcast	60	60-65 lbs.	Sep.-Nov.
Rape, Dwarf Essex, in drills		5-8 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Rye	56	1 1/4-1 1/2 lbs.	Sept.-Oct.
Sesbania		30-35 lbs.	March-June
Shallu or Egyptian Wheat (Chicken Corn)	50	81-0 lbs.	March-June
Sorghum or Cane, in drills	50	5-10 lbs.	Feb.-July
Sorghum or Cane, br'cast	50	100-150 lbs.	Feb.-July
Sorghum or Cane, for syrup	50	5-10 lbs.	Feb.-June
Sunflower	22	5-10 lbs.	March-May
Vetch	60	40-50 lbs.	Aug.-Nov.
Wheat	60	60 lbs.	Sep.-Nov.

ALL FIELD SEED PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN JR.

An easy dust treatment which protects seeds against rotting; improves stands; reduces seedling blight and increases yields. Average increase, 4 bushels per acre.

2 oz. 20c 12-oz. can 65c
6 1/4-lb. can \$4.20

PECAN TREES

There are many insects and diseases attacking pecan trees. Below are listed the most common for this area, accompanied by methods of treatment suggested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmer's Bulletin No. 1829.

NUT CASE BORER: Attack the young shoots in in the spring by boring into them. After about two weeks they pupate and later transform to brownish moths about 5/8's inch across the wings. This moth appears about the time the nuts begin to form and proceed to lay their eggs about the ends of tiny nuts. Spray when nuts are small, shortly after first generation of eggs begin to hatch, is most effective method of control. 13 ounces of nicotine sulphate and 3 quarts of summer oil emulsion of 100 gallons of water is the recommended spray.

BORERS: Run-down, undernourished trees are perfect victims for borers. The two most common ones are the shot-hole borer and flat-head apple borer. There is no satisfactory control for the shot-hole borer and the same applies to the flat-head apple borer. However, the grub should be killed in the gallery under the bark with a sharp knife and the wood painted with a pruning compound or tree paint. The trunks on small trees should be wrapped with paper from the ground to the branches. Keep trees well fertilized and healthy.

TWIG GIRDLER: A serious pest in this area. The only method of control is to gather up the broken branches and burn them. The girdler lays its eggs in the end of the broken branch, and timely destruction of these eggs prevents later infestation. Burn girdled branches hanging in the trees.

LEAF CASEBEARER: The moth appears generally in May, and lays eggs underneath the leaves, causing a serious loss of vitality in the tree. leaves, causing a serious loss of vitality in the tree. Spray with 2 pounds calcium arsenate and 8 pounds bordeaux mixture to 100 gallons of water. Spray early in July.

ROSETTE: Usually attacks pecan trees growing on calcareous soils, sandy loams, loamy sand and deep, sandy soils deficient in organic matter. The Stuart, Van Deman, Frotcher and Delmas are perhaps the most susceptible. The disease is first indicated by slight yellow mottling of the leaves, particularly in the tops of the trees. Later the leaves become narrowed and crinkled, with reddish brown areas or perforations between the leaves. New growth is checked, the internodes shortened and the leaves are bunched together. Control with zinc sulphate. Two to four pounds of zinc sulphate to 100 gallons of water applied as a spray to the foliage as the trees begin to leaf out in the spring. Wet all leaves thoroughly. Apply zinc sulphate by broadcasting evenly from the trunk to beyond the limb areas. On light soils use 1/2 pound for each inch of diameter of tree trunk. On heavy alkaline soils use 1 to 2 pounds as above.

STAFFEL'S RELIABLE

We carry a complete assortment of garden essentials. No item finds a place on our shelves which is not nationally known or which has not proven itself to be dependable. Our own merchandise carries the name STAFFEL'S boldly across its face and we give you our personal guarantee that it is made of nothing but the best ingredients. We invite and welcome a laboratory or field test on any of our formulations to determine their purity and effectiveness. Listed below are as many of the assorted garden items as space will permit. You may buy them with confidence.

"TWIST'EMS"—A handy little gadget for tying plant stems to supports. Avoid unsightly twine and raffia or needless work with shears. These are strong, dark-green, invisible tapes with wire reinforcing 100-6" 35c; 100-12" 65c.

ROOTONE—The plant hormone powder. Dip cuttings in Rootone before planting to give faster, better, more successful rooting. Mix flower, vegetable or grass seed with Rootone before planting to give faster growth and stronger roots 1/4 oz. pkg. 25c; 2 oz. jar \$1.00.

HORMODIN—Same as Rootone. No. 1. For use on carnations, chrysanthemums, poinsettias, roses and similar types. 1 3/4 oz. pkg. 50c; 1 lb. \$3.00. **POWDER NO. 2.** For less sensitive species such as semi-woody types and many common shrubs. 1 3/4 pkg. 75c 1 lb. \$4.50 **POWDER NO. 3.** For more resistant species which comprise most of the evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings. 1 oz. \$1.00 1/2 lb. \$4.50.

ENDoPEST—A triple acting dust for garden plants which kills insect of all types and protects against disease. An all-purpose dust designed specially to save you time and effort in your battle against bug-killing. 10 oz. handy applicator gun. 98c; 10 oz. refill cartridge 59c; postpaid 75c. postpaid 69c.

ENDoWEED—Preparation of 2,4D in liquid form which will kill most lawn weeds when sprayed on according to directions. 1/2 pint \$1.00; Quart \$2.75.

CYANO GAS CALCIUM CYANIDE "G"—Greenhouse fumigant. Kills aphids, white fly, thrips, soft scale and mealy bugs. 5 lbs. \$3.75.

CYANO GAS A. DUST—Kills ants, moles, mice, rats, groundhogs and prairie dogs. (sent by express only) 4 oz. tin 39c; lb. 98c; 5 lbs. \$3.75.

BLACK LEAF 40—A solution of Nicotine Sulphate highly recommended by Experiment Stations thruout the U. S. as a spray against soft-bodied sucking insects. For spraying only. Follow directions carefully. 1 oz. bottle 35c; 5 oz. can \$1.05 makes 40 to 100 gallons. 1 oz. bottle \$2.50 makes 40 to 200 gallons.



GARDEN SUPPLIES AND INSECTICIDES

PEAT MOSS—A moisture-retaining humus. An important aid in saving soil fertility and lots better than manure. Prevents formation of hard crust and retards fungus growth. Handy, 3 lb. bag, 25c; 10 lbs. 75c; bale \$4.25.

NITRAGIN—The original legume innoculant **CULTURE A**: For alfalfa, sweet clover, burr clover and hubam clover. 1 bu. size, 50c; 2½ bu. size \$1.00.

CULTURE B: For clover, medium and mammoth red, alsike, crimson and white Price: same as A

CULTURE C:—For all vetches. Peas, Austrian, Canadian, golden and sweet peas, bread beans and lentils. Medium size will inoculate up to 100 lbs. seed, 50c; 2½ bu. size, \$1.00.

CULTURE L.—For all Lespedeza, large size inoculates

CULTURE E.—For peanuts, cowpeas, velvet beans and lima beans. Small bu. size. 30c; 5 bu. size, 55c; 25 bu. size, \$2.50; 30 bu. size, \$3.25.

CULTURE L.—For all Lespedeza, large size inoculates up to 100 lbs. 100 lb. size 50c.

CULTURE S—For Soy Beans, all varieties. Small size inoculate up to 120 lbs. seeds, 30c; 5 bu. size, 55c; 25 bu. size, \$2.50; 30 bu. size, \$3.25;

BLOOMLIFE—Makes your cut flowers live longer. Pkt. to make 1 qt. solution, each 10c. Home-size tin makes 30 qts., each \$1.00; 100 qt. size, each \$3.00.

ARNOLD GARDEN HOSE SPRAYER—With crystal clear cartridge chamber. This is a special mixing and spraying nozzle which attaches to the garden hose. Insert insecticide cartridge and spray-as easy as watering your lawn. Chrome finish, each \$4.50 **CARTRIDGES**: Rotenone, Nicotine, Pyrethrum, DDT, Sulphur, Bordeaux or Arsenate of lead, each 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

INSECT-O-GUN—A 3-gallon lawn and Garden Insecticide sprayer. Compact, simple and easy to use. Just put insecticide in pint jar, attach to garden hose and the water pressure does all the work. Eliminate pumping and carrying heavy tank. Each \$4.95.

TRANSPLANTONE—Means less waste of plants. Used extensively in setting out tomato, sweet potato, cabbage, tobacco and other plants, for earlier maturity and larger crop. ½ oz. package 25c; 3 oz. can \$1.00 1 lbs. can \$1.00.

SEMESAN—For the liquid or dust treatment of vegetable and flower seed, bulbs and roots of all kinds. 1/3 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.50.

SEMESAN JR. Used only as a dust treatment for field and sweet corn. 1½ oz. envelope 13c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

CERESAN (2%)—A dust disinfectant for cotton, flax, millets, peas, sorghums and narcissus. 1½ lb. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$16.10.

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN—A dust disinfectant for wheat, oats and barley. 4 oz. 35c; 1 lb. 90; 4 lbs. \$3.00.

STAFFEL'S BUG BAIT

Sowbugs (Pillbugs), Caterpillars, Snails, Slugs, Grasshoppers, Cutworms and Earwigs are your garden's worst enemies. Destroy them with Staffel's famous **BUG BAIT**. Used early in the season this poison bait can keep your garden free of these thugs for the entire season. 2 lb. box 35c; 5 lb. box 75c.

STAFFEL'S HEMIPTERA (Sabadilla) DUST

Safe to use. An ideal insecticide for vegetables, especially those used for greens because it leaves no poisonous residue on truck or fruit crops. Harmless to honey bees. 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.20.

STAFFEL'S PYROCIDE DUST—NO. 10

Our most popular vegetable dust. Used extensively by the government. Non-poisonous, safe to use and goes a long way. So powerful it controls the hard-to-kill Squash Bug. Best to use with dust because thorough coverage is essential. Use on vegetables, flowers and ornamentals. 12 oz. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

STAFFEL'S CRYOLITE

A powerful insect killer which can be used either as a dust or spray. Kills most chewing insects, including die-hards like the Blister Beetle, Mexican Bean Beetle, Curculio and Cucumber Beetle. Cryolite must be used carefully. Consult with Federal or State authorities for information about using cryolite in connection with marketable fruits and vegetables. ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c.

STAFFEL'S APHICIDE

Especially designed to kill all soft-bodied insects such as Aphis, Thrips, White Fly Larvae, Red Spider, Cylamen Mite, Lacebugs and Leafhopper Nymphs. Contains nicotine and Fish Oil Soap. Can be combined with Staffel's Greenleaf to make a dual-purpose killer. 3 oz. 35c; 1 pt. \$1.25.

STAFFEL'S SUMMER OIL SPRAY

For dormant spraying. Can be used in spring, summer and throughout the growing season for Scale, White Flies and Red Spider. Pint 50c; Quart 80c.

STAFFEL'S SUPER PYRETHRUM SPRAY

Our most popular vegetable dust. Non-poisonous, safe to use and goes a long way. So powerful it controls the hard-to-kill Squash Bug. Best to use with dust because thorough coverage is essential. Use on vegetables, flowers and ornamentals. Pint 30c; Quart 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

STAFFEL'S NEW GARDEN SPRAY

A liquid spray which controls BOTH chewing and sucking insects. Just a drop goes a long way. Popular with the amateur gardeners because it kills so many different bugs. Safe to use on roses. 1 or 2 spoonfuls of Staffel's New Garden Spray makes a gallon of bug killer. Ideal for vegetables because it leaves no poisonous residue . . . or for flowers, because it leaves no unsightly residue. Can be combined with Staffel's Greenleaf to make a multiple purpose spray against insects and plant disease. 2 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00.

STAFFEL'S SCALE EMULSION

For dormant spraying. Destroys Scale insects, insect larvae and eggs on trees and shrubbery. Used for all trees and shrubs including evergreens and conifers. Staffel's Scale Emulsion not only destroys scale formations but inhibits and kills many insects and diseases that winter on trees.

Quart 60c; Gallon \$1.75



STAFFEL'S DRY LIME SULPHUR

Effectively combats Red Spider and Mites on citrus trees. Use as dormant spray against Blister Mite and Peach Leaf curl. An ideal summer spray against certain fungus diseases such as apple and pear scab. 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

STAFFEL'S DUSTING SULPHUR

A processed distilled sulphur possessing superior adhesive qualities, non-lumping and of finest texture. 15c lb.

STAFFEL'S ARSENATE OF LEAD

An efficient arsenical insecticide of highest quality. Time tested and well-known. Can be used in compressed air tank garden sprayers, bucket pump sprayers and all types of power sprayers. ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 60c; 4 lbs. \$2.00.

STAFFEL'S ROTENONE DUST

A scientific, non-poisonous bug killer for external sucking and chewing insects, such as Cabbage Worm Bean Beetles and Flea Beetles. Contains no Arsenic, Lead or Fluorine. 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

STAFFEL'S BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Prevents Peach Leaf Curl and certain Blights, Scabs, Rats and Leaf Spot. Staffel's Bordeaux Mixture is a fine particle size, which makes it easier to go through compressed air sprayers as used for garden spraying. ½ lb. 30c; 4 lbs. \$1.25.

STAFFEL'S TREE DRESSING

A special preparation for the control of minor infestations of Borers. Used as an antiseptic on tree wounds, fresh cuts and bruises. A definite repellent of moths seeking crevices in the bark to lay their eggs. Controls fungus diseases. 45c pt.; 75c qt.

STAFFEL'S RED SPIDER SPRAY

A special preparation for the control of Red Spider on all plants and ornamentals. Safe to use on roses. Kills both Red Spider and their eggs. This is important because most sprays do not destroy the eggs. Reduces damage from Mildew and Blackspot on Roses. SAFE TO USE IN THE GREENHOUSE ON ROSES, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, CARNATION, NURSERY STOCK AND MANY OTHER PLANTS. Quart \$1.00.

STAFFEL'S TRIO

One of our most popular sellers. A three way killer which controls both chewing and sucking insects and plant diseases. Comes ready to use with built-in dust gun. Real value for your bug-killing money. 12 oz. gun complete 45c.

STAFFEL'S CHLORDANE

It is the now well-known formula 1068 put up for you in either liquid or dust. 5% and 40% concentrations. A miracle killer in the garden it controls a large number of insects. Very popular for the war against ants in the garden and in the home. Kills out the colonies completely. DUST: 5%—1 lb. 50c; 4 lbs., \$1.60. LIQUID:

STAFFEL'S BUG-HEX

Brand new and highly effective against many insects in cotton and those infecting apple and stone fruits. Highly effective soil infesting insects and grasshoppers. May be used for power spraying or dipping cattle against lice and ticks. 1 lb. 75c.

STAFFEL'S HIGHLIFE

Sure death to ants and ant beds. Use only when beds not close to commercially valuable plants. Easy to use. Merely pour into ant bed hole and cover with can, box or bushel basket. 60c Quart. \$2.00 gallon. (Sent express only.)

STAFFEL'S PARABENZENE CRYSTALS

A stainless deodorant and repellent giving off a gas heavier than air. Used for the effective control of Peach Tree Borers, Moths, Fleas, Ants, Weevils and other pests. SAFE TO USE AROUND PLANTS when used to destroy ant beds. ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 50c.

GARDEN TOOLS

Because we have concentrated on making this catalog as much as possible an informative guide giving practical and concise information on gardening methods and essentials space does not permit us to list in full nor illustrate the varied assortment of garden tools and implements necessary to make your garden chores simpler and more profitable. For this reason we are listing here only a few of the basic tools which are available at Staffel's. We sell nothing but GOOD tools. Inferior tools of dubious manufacture do not find a place on our racks. Such names as GARDEX, TRUE TEMPER, UNION and AMERICAN FORK AND HOE CO., all reliable manufacturers of garden implements, proudly grace our racks and stand behind us to assure you of Quality for your money.

SPADING FORK, True Temper, 4-tine with smooth, varnished handle and sturdy, steel-forged hand grip \$1.95.

SPADING FORK, Union, 4-tines semi-bronzed, 3 Ft. 6 in high. Beautifully made for hard usage \$2.75.

SHOVEL, Empire, 3 ft. 2 in. high. Square or round cutting edge \$2.35.

CULTIVATOR WITH WEEDER, Gardex. A two purpose tool for cultivating and weeding. The Cultivator has 3 forged prongs which easily enter soil and thoroughly loosen it. The weeding blade has a sharp cutting edge which never fails to cut off the weeds at the roots \$1.35.

CULTIVATOR, Gardex, 3-pronged. For cultivating in either small or large gardens. Equipped with Patented Diamond Point Shares. it pulls easily through heavy or light soil. Ends back-breaking chopping motion and cultivates much faster with better results \$1.45

AERATOR, Gardex. Handy tool for loosening and conditioning the soil to bring about those essential chemical changes so necessary for making available the plant food that is in the soil. Specially designed for rock gardens and flower beds. Especially equipped with Diamond Point Share for breaking up hard, baked and crusty ground in narrow rows \$1.10.

RAKE, Gardex, curved tooth. An all-steel rake of good quality and constructed to give full satisfaction. Equipped with Handle Socket. Teeth are curved. Same as \$1.20.

RAKE, Gardex, Straight Tooth. Identical in quality and construction as one above but with straight instead of curved teeth \$1.20.

RAKE, Gardex (Bow Rake) Sturdily constructed of carbon steel with reinforced bow and straight back for leveling off cultivated soil. Curved teeth, nicely balanced, easy to handle and equipped with Gardex handle socket. Dryness or moisture will not cause handle to wobble \$1.40.

HOLLOW PLANTER, Gardex. Pistol grip handle with hollow conical tube which lifts out dirt. The soil is not packed but taken up by hollow tube and automatically discharged through top opening. Thus the walls of hole are left in loose condition, giving young plants and bulbs a perfect bed for quick starts \$.80.

DIBBLE, Gardex. Steel, hollow and light as a feather. Pistol grip makes it easy to hold and does not tire the hand when planting. Lower half polished \$.85.

RAKE, Gardex. Double Bow-pull Most suitable for weeding and cultivating onions, beets, potatoes, cotton, etc. Cuts toughest weeds. Double bow acts as guard when hoeing around large leaf plants. Tool is light, easy to handle and well balanced. Blade of special high grade steel is thin as a saw blade, sharpened and polished. Replaceable \$1.40.

LAWN SWEEP, Gardex. Made of special tempered spring steel, with flat, flexible teeth that do not pull grass roots. Well balanced, lightweight and well constructed \$1.35

TROWEL, Gardex. High carbon steel blade. Half polished, round point sharpened. Shank forged on to blade \$.50.

FORK, midget. Gardex. Handy for many purposes like planting house plants, flowers, etc. 3 forged prongs \$.35.

ABOUT SPECIAL MIXTURES

We are prepared to make you any special mixture you want in either dusts or sprays. Some market gardeners and large growers have been using special mixtures which are suited to their own particular territory or problems and will use no other formula. Let us mix your special bug killer according to your specifications. Just send us your formula and the amount you want and we will be glad to quote you prices.

Weeds In Your Garden?



STAFFEL'S WEED KILLERS

STAFFEL'S 2.4.D

The miracle weed killer back again this year, stronger than ever. Kills broadleaved weeds in your lawn without hurting the grass. Can be used for spot spraying when fields are lying fallow, to treat top-soil dressings, in ditches, around fences, in ponds and lakes (will not injure fish nor contaminate water for livestock consumption) and, of course, golf greens, where the conservation of grass is a must. Available in powder or liquid form. Liquid: 4 oz. 50c; 8 oz. 85c; Pint \$1.50. Powder: 4 oz. \$1.05, 20 oz. \$2.50; 10 lb. drums, \$1.40 lb. One ounce makes 5 gallons of weed killer.

For extra-tough perennials and dense, woody areas use STAFFEL'S 44'.

STAFFEL'S WEED KILLER

(SODIUM CHLORATE)

Sure death to Johnson Grass and Poison Ivy. One pound makes one gallon of spray. The solution enters the tissue of weeds in bloom or at later stage of growth and completely destroys them. Cannot burn or explode by itself. 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

STAFFEL'S WeeDead

A non-poisonous fire retardant weed killer. Destroys a wide variety of succulents. Replaces arsenicals. Sure death to Poison Ivy. The chemical is translocated to roots, preventing new growth. 1 lb. 40c; 4 lbs. \$1.30.

Weeds are costly, dangerous growths and should be killed. Farmers lost \$3,000,000,000 yearly to profit-choking weeds by sacrificing valuable crops to creeping killers. In a battle of survival between weeds and crops the weeds will invariably win. This directly affects the city dweller in the form of increased cost of produce and the raw materials the farmer furnishes for his daily necessities. Weeds are directly responsible, in many cases, for the increased cost of food production. Added costs in the production are passed on to the retailer and consumer, creating an expensive situation.

Weeds Harbor Germs

Weeds are the common homes of many injurious insects and germs and act as the hosts to many plant disease germs and parasites. Valuable crops have been ruined by potatoe, tomato and cucumber mosaics, black stem rust of wheat and oats, ergot of barley and rye, Strawberry leaf spot, carrot blight and club roots of cabbage. Insects find their natural habitat in weeds and have been known to destroy entire crops. Many are responsible for carrying animal diseases, making weeds-infested pastures unsafe for livestock. Polio, as many San Antonians know, lurks in weed-infested waters and weeded refuse heaps. Weeds make pasture lands poisoned traps for livestock and humans. Who has entered a poison ivy pasture and escaped its subsequent effects?

Weeds Lower Values

The sale of many properties (perhaps yours) has been lost because of unsightly weeds on the premises. Farm land which has become weak and sluggish after yearly attacks of voracious weeds is obviously worth less than that which is virile and productive. Then, too, weeds are eternally pointing accusing fingers at land owners whose lack of time to devote to the clearing of their property has branded them as lacking in pride of ownership. Weeds, like dirty clothing or a trash-littered yard, reflect on the character of the owners. Progressive real-estate agencies always insist on weed-free properties before they add them to their listings or take immediate steps to clear the land of weeds before they put it or the house up for sale.



COCKLE BURR



HORSE NETTLE



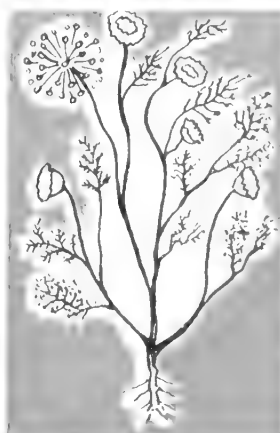
JIMSON WEED



BIND WEED



DANDELION



WILD CARROT



BUCKHORN PLANTAIN



POISON IVY

GARDEN Insects and Diseases

.... HOW TO RECOGNIZE THEM

On the next page are illustrated in full color 15 of the plant pests most commonly found in Southern gardens. Knowing them is the first step to take in completely controlling them. Using Staffel's insecticides is the next. So study these insects. Compare them with the insects now maiming your plants... then kill them with Staffel's reliable insecticides.

1 ASPARAGUS BEETLES: Adult hibernates under rubbish, emerges in the spring, feeds on tender shoots and lays eggs. These hatch into gray, black-legged grubs which attack the leaves and stalks. The 12-spotted asparagus beetle is reddish brown or orange with 6 black spots on each wing cover. Approximately 7/32".

2 MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE: The adults hibernate in plant rubbish and appear about with the first bean leaves. After eating for a week or two they lay yellow eggs in clusters on the undersides of leaves. Repulsive yellow larvae covered with spines hatch in 6 to 14 days and eat all the leaves but the veins and upper epidermis. After three to five weeks they pupate, the beetles emerging about a week later. Approximately 5/16".

3 POTATO BEETLE: Both the larvae (soft, dark red with black head and spots) and the adults (convex hard-shelled yellow beetle with black stripes) feed on the foliage.

4 CHINCH BUGS: Young and adult bugs puncture grass stems and suck juices. The leaves become red-stained and in severe infestations large areas of turf may turn brown. Adult bug is 1/5 inch or less but has a conspicuous black body with white wings; the young are reddish. If its presence is suspected, flood a piece of lawn and watch for the bugs to climb the grass stems.

5 CUCUMBER BEETLES: Striped cucumber beetles are overwintering yellow-orange black-striped adults which devour leaves and stems of tender young plants and may infect them with cucumber wilt. The 12-Spotted Cucumber Beetle is a more serious menace in the South.

6 CORN EAR WORM: Begins to injure plants when the ears are in silk, continuing active until harvest time. Its presence is evidenced outside by moist castings on the silk; inside the husk the grains may be eaten down to the cob; molds may follow the feeding of the larvae.

7 OYSTER SHELL SCALE: Insect pest which attacks various shrubs and trees; so called because of the shape of the protective covering, which suggests an oyster shell from 1/8 to 1/4 inch long.

8 SAN JOSE SCALE: Insect pest of many fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, formerly considered exceedingly harmful and dangerous but now easily kept under control by systematic correctly planned spraying.

9 MEALY BUGS: White, cottony appearing insects attacking many ornamental and greenhouse plants and all citrus species. Two types: the citrus or short-tailed mealy, which produce living young; and the long-tailed mealy bugs, which have long, waxy processes resembling tails and which reproduce by means of eggs. These are carried by the females in cottony waxy sacs which are found chiefly at the axils of branching stems or leaves of infected plants.

10 TOMATO HORN WORM: Exactly as illustrated. Feed on leaves and should be picked by hand or sprayed before the fruit sets. Adult moth is a mottled-gray-brown with a wingspread of 4 to 5 inches. If stems are infected with striped caterpillar (the common stalk borer) the only course is to destroy the plants and set out new ones.

11 APHIS or APHIDS: Popularly called plant lice. Small, soft-bodied, they are usually green but may be brown, yellow, pink or black. Feed by thrusting a sharp-nosed stylet from their beaks into the plant cells and sucking out the sap. The plant's resulting loss of vitality is shown by discolored areas on the foliage, curling of leaves and blighting of buds and fruits. Transmit plant diseases such as fire blight and mosaic.

12 LEAF HOPPERS: Sucking insects belonging to the same order as Aphids and causing similar damage. Adults are small, active, slender, winged insects of various colors, usually found on underside of leaves and hopping or flying for short distances when disturbed. Certain species, particularly the potato leaf hopper, cause the tips of the leaves to wither and die as if they had been scorched, the condition being known as "hopperburn."

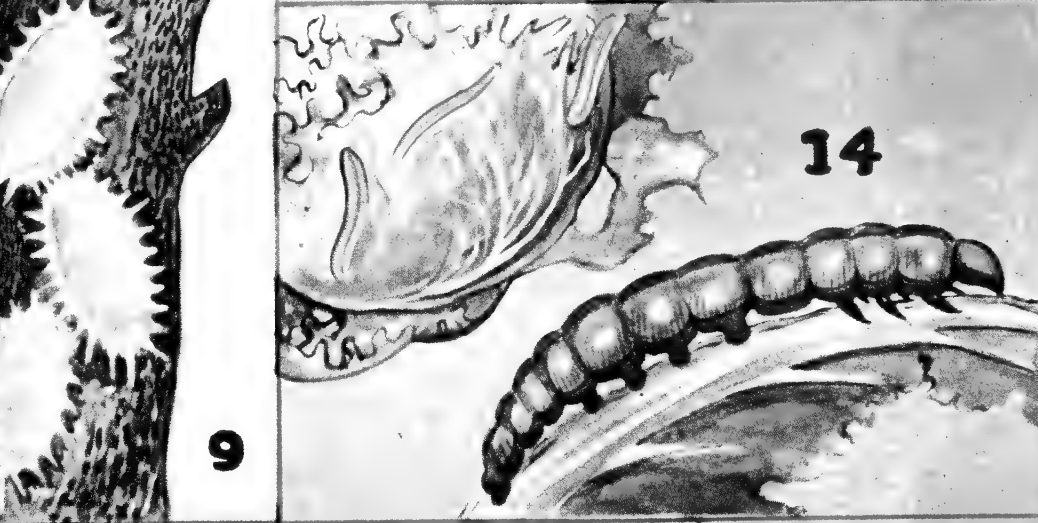
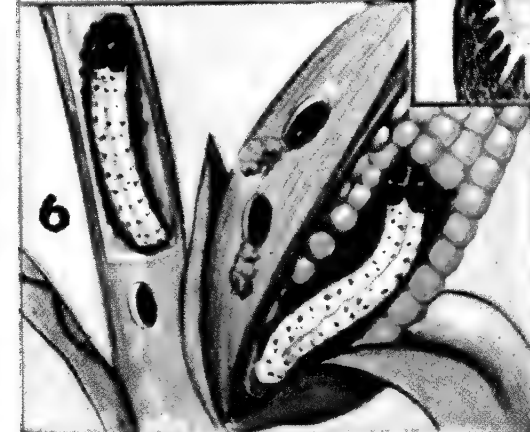
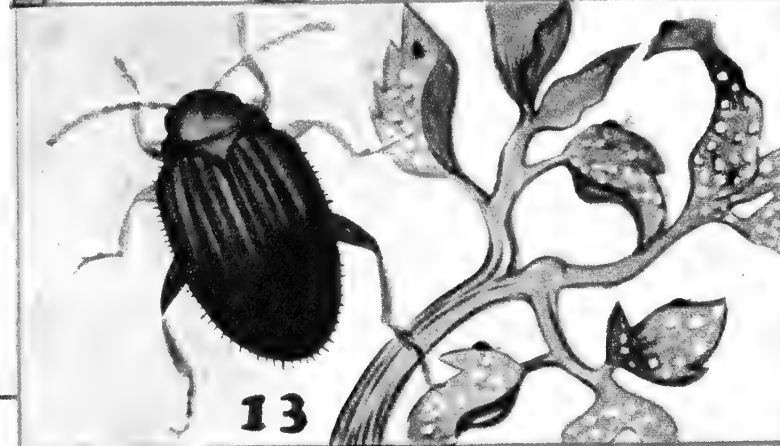
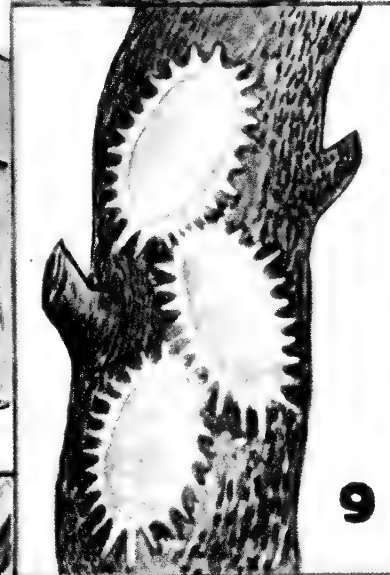
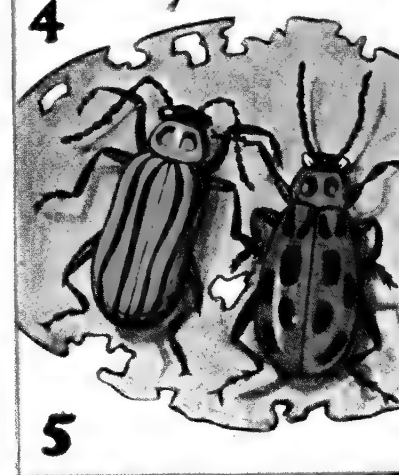
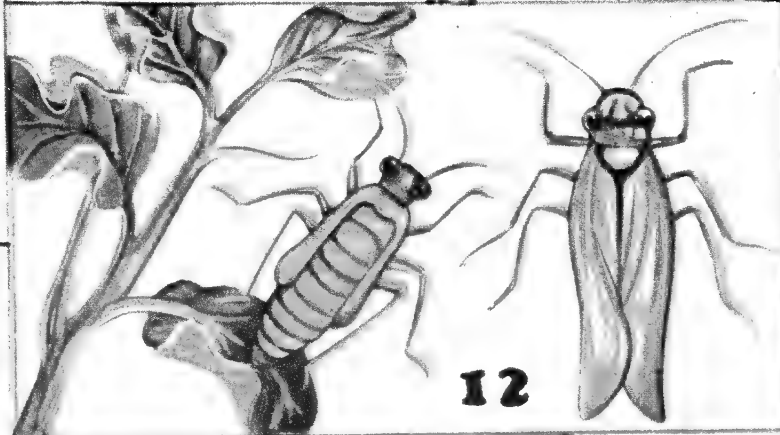
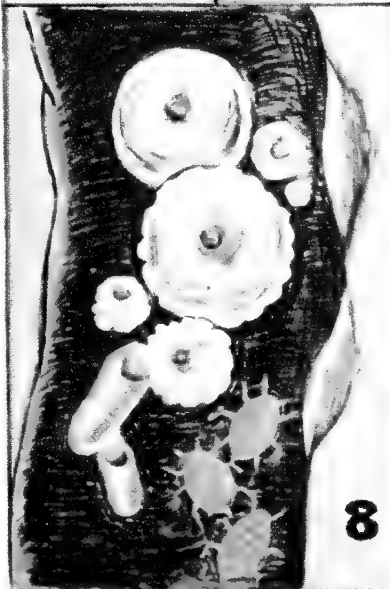
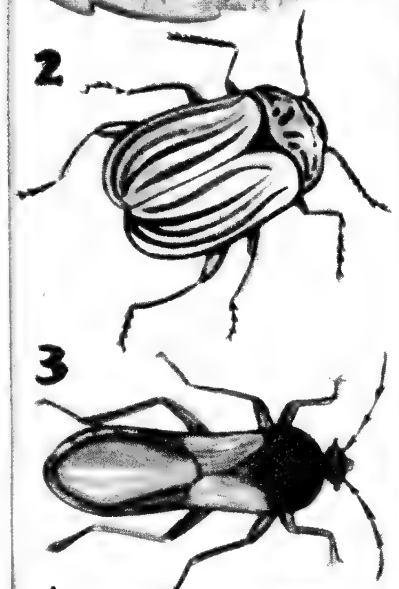
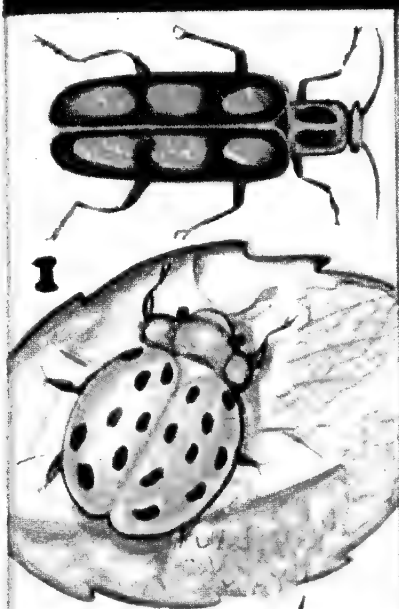
13 FLEA BEETLES: Small beetles which have the hind legs enlarged and can jump vigorously when disturbed. They injure plants by eating very small holes through and into the leaf so that it looks as if peppered with fine shot. The adults are small (1/16 to 1/5 in. long), oval in shape and yellowish brown or black in color. The larvae are delicate whitish, slender, cylindrical worms not over 1/3 in. long, with brownish heads and small legs.

14 CABBAGE WORMS: Imported cabbage worm is worst offender (illustration); riddles the first formed leaves of cabbage and cauliflower and destroys so much leaf tissue that the heads are stunted and do not form at all. The adult is the familiar white butterfly which emerges in the spring and lays several hundred eggs on the underside of the leaves. The cabbage looper attacks cabbage in the same manner, is a light green caterpillar with four thin lengthwise white lines; moves by humping or looping up the middle of the body.

15 SQUASH BUG: Reddish-brown to black, flattened true bug 3/4 inch long, which feeds on squash, melons and other cucurbits. Leaves attacked by it soon wilt and become blackened and crisp. Give off a disagreeable odor when crushed and commonly called Stink Bugs.



THESE ARE YOUR ENEMIES





COSMOS—Radiance This Staffels introduction for the 1948 season has proved immensely popular with home gardeners because it will grow well almost anywhere, and repays a minimum of care with a profusion of large, long stemmed flowers well suited for cutting. A cross between the Sensation type and a zoned hybrid developed by Sydney Percy-Lancaster of Calcutta, India, it took twelve years to perfect in Bodger trial grounds, and won the top All America Award for the year 1948. Radiance is a real novelty—the central crimson zone is entirely new in Cosmos and identifies it like a signature.



**SWEET PEA SPRING FLOWERING
SPENCER ROSE PINK**



PETUNIA—FLUFFY RUFFLES



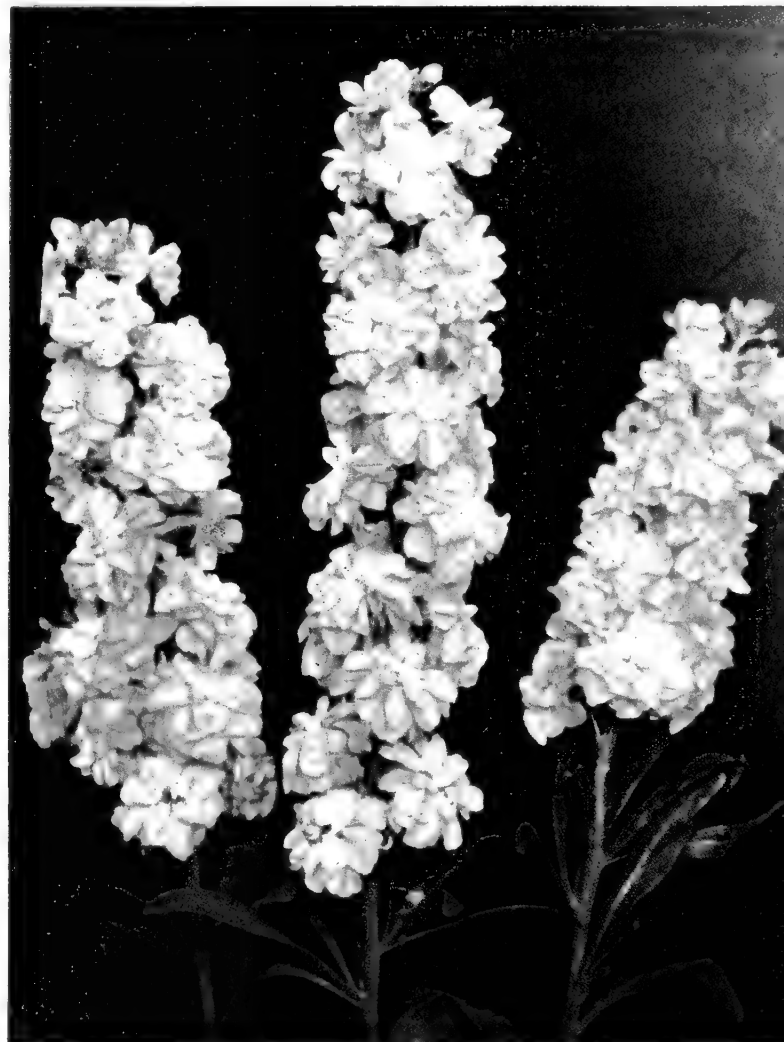
DAHLIA—UNWIN BEDDING



SCABIOSA—IMPERIAL HYBRIDS



SWEET PEAS—Cuthbertson Folks who planted this one last year are planting no other Sweet Peas this year. Just can't be beat for it's long-lasting blooms and fragrant qualities which hold up admirably in even the hottest weather. Later than the Early Flowering Spencers but earlier than the late flowering type, Cuthbertson Sweet Peas combine the qualities of both and completely ignore the Spencer's weak points—Flowering long into the warm weather and ever-reaching for record-breaking heights.



STOCKS—BEAUTY OF NICE

Ferd Staffel Co.

San Antonio, Texas



**HEADQUARTERS FOR VIGORO
AND GARDEN SUPPLIES**

**NOW! ENJOY NEW BEAUTY FROM
CAMELLIAS AND AZALEAS!**

We've been waiting for the day when we could help gardeners bring out the full and gorgeous beauty of Azaleas, Camellias, Rhododendrons and Gardenias. Now we can ... with a special formula Vigoro designed specifically for this group of plants!

Azalea-Camellia Special Vigoro Complete Plant Food supplies all the essential nutrients these plants need from soil. These vital nutrients are skillfully combined to help you maintain the adjusted soil acidity these plants need. But, most important, this special formula guards against "calcium lock" -- a common condition which slows down the necessary intake of many vital growth elements, preventing best bloom.

There are few flowers that can equal the loveliness of our acid-loving plants when they are given the special care their finest culture requires. That's why we are pleased to tell you about Azalea-Camellia Special Vigoro -- we know it will help you have the finest success!

Of course, the many advantages of such a completely new product cannot be discussed in a letter. So, next time you're in town, stop in! We'd like to go more fully into the benefits of Azalea-Camellia Special Vigoro as well as discuss your other gardening activities!

YOUR GARDEN SUPPLY DEALER

321 E. Commerce St.
Phone: G-5211



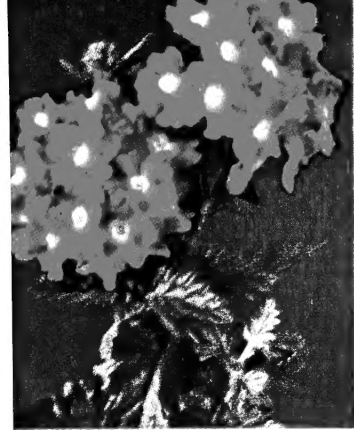
VIGORO
complete plant food

EndoPest
All the protection
most gardens need



EndoWeed
Sprays ugly weeds
away

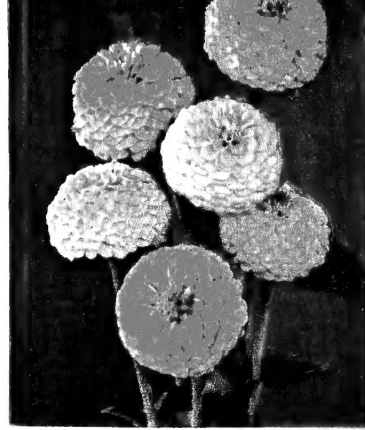




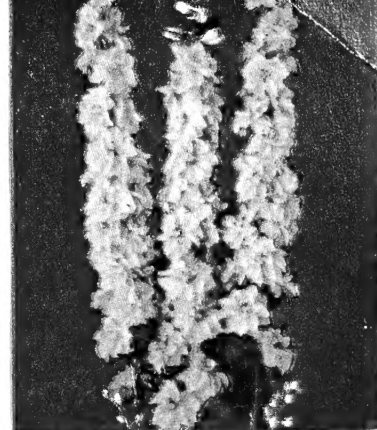
VERBENA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA BRIGHTNESS



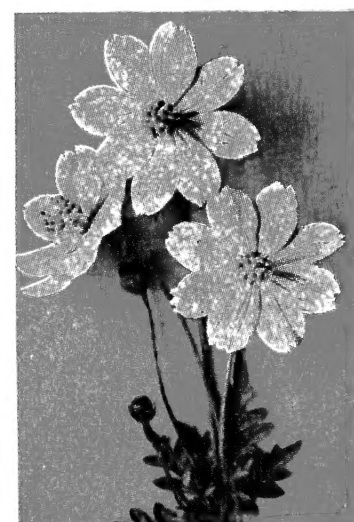
CALENDULA—CAMPFIRE BODGER'S



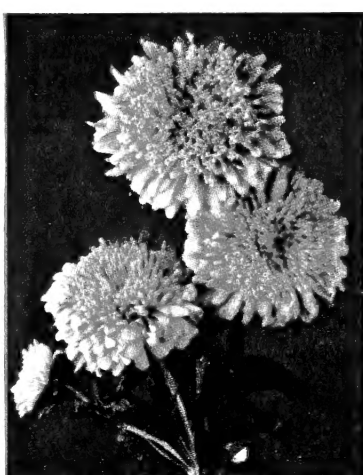
ZINNIA LILLIPUT PASTEL MIXTURE



LARKSPUR—Giant Imperial Pink King



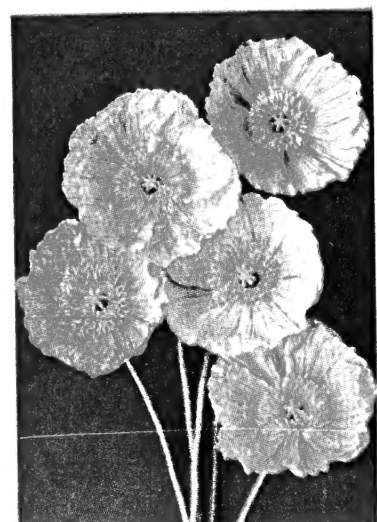
COSMOS—YELLOW FLARE



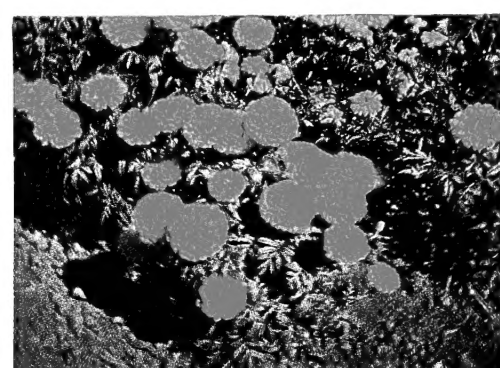
ASTER PRINCESS BONNIE



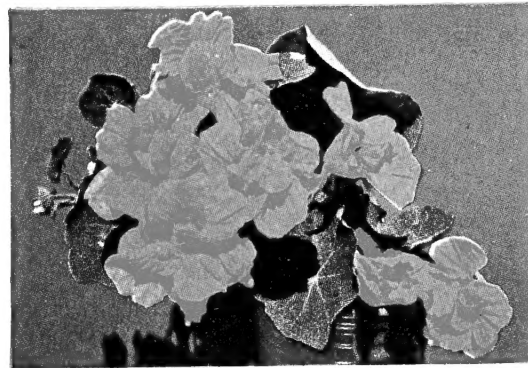
PANSY—ENGLEMAN'S SWISS GIANT



POPPY—ICELAND



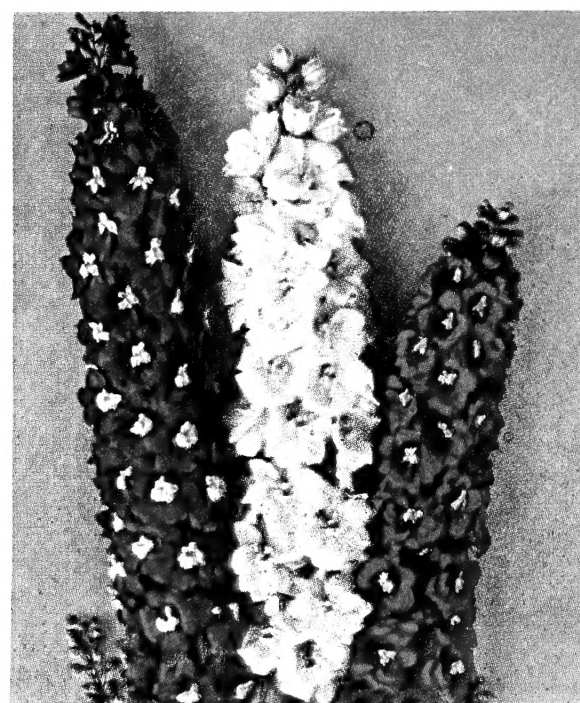
MARIGOLD DWARF—GIGANTEA POT O'GOLD



NASTURTIUM—GOLDEN GLEAM



CENTAUREA—CYANUS DOUBLE BLUE BOY



A LOVELY!

DELPHINIUM— PACIFIC GIANTS This remarkable strain was developed by Vetterle and Reinelt of California. Spikes are huge, with 2½"-3½" florets well spaced on strong stems, fully double. Seed we offer is grown from originator's hybrid stock.

YOU'LL WANT THIS ONE!

CHRYSANTHEMUM— MERRY MIXTURE is so superior to previously used strains of Painted Daisies that it makes them obsolete. It includes new solid colors not found in the old Tricolor, as well as a better range of zoned or tricolored flowers. Plants are 2½'-3½' high, bushy but upright, bearing the flower near the top. Painted Daisies are annuals requiring very little attention, and the flowers are good for cutting.



Have a Beautiful Lawn!

You'll find that it's really exciting to have a weed-free, velvety-smooth lawn . . . the kind that neighbors envy.

You must start with good seed. Our mixtures are made from high germinating seed in formulas to meet your needs.

But it takes more than seed to make a fine lawn. It takes complete plant food! We recommend Vigoro, complete plant food, made by Swift & Company. It's **balanced for grass**, yet it gives excellent results on vegetables, flowers, shrubs and trees because it supplies the nutrient elements all plants require from soil.



A PRODUCT OF SWIFT
VIGORO
COMPLETE PLANT FOOD



PATRONIZE YOUR FRIENDLY STAFFEL DEALER